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2 November 1984

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KAMPUCHEA

VODK EDITORIAL PRAISES UN DECISION ON DK SEAT

BK211020 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Oct 84

[Station editorial: "The 30th UN General Assembly Has Decided To Recognize Democratic Kampuchea's Rights and Legality as Kampuchea's Sole Legitimate Representative and Ownership of Kampuchea's Seat in United Nations Without a Vote"]

[Text] On Wednesday 17 October, the Credentials Committee of the 39th UN General Assembly submitted to the General Assembly its report on the legality and legitimacy of 127 member countries of the United Nations attending this General Assembly session, including Democratic Kampuchea. The 30th UN General Assembly, at its plenary meeting, accepted this report from the Credentials Committee without a vote or debate. This means that the 30th UN General Assembly has decided to recognize the legality and legitimacy of Democratic Kampuchea as the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea and the owner of Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations. It is to be noted that even before the beginning of the UN General Assembly, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet masters, and their accomplices have been carrying out all kinds of poisonous political and diplomatic maneuvers in an attempt to prevent the UN General Assembly from recognizing Democratic Kampuchea's legality and legitimacy in the United Nations so that they can replace Democratic Kampuchea with the Vietnamese aggressors' regime in Phnom Penh. And when the General Assembly was under way and during the meeting of the Credentials Committee, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet masters continued to carry out activities in an attempt to oppose Democratic Kampuchea's legality and legitimacy at the 39th UN General Assembly. However, Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices were successively and shamefully defeated. They were also exposed and condemned by an overwhelming majority of members countries for their act of aggression in Kampuchea. These members also daily and firmly defended Democratic Kampuchea's legality and legitimacy in the United Nations.

Realizing that they cannot use any trick or maneuver to oust Democratic Kampuchea--Kampuchea's sole legitimate representative--from the United Nations, this year the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors did not dare object to Democratic Kampuchea's being seated when the Credentials Committee submitted its report to the UN General Assembly saying that all 127 countries, including Democratic Kampuchea, attending this UN General Assembly session are legitimate.

This is why the 39th UN General Assembly session declared its recognition of the legality and legitimacy of Democratic Kampuchea and 126 other countries without a debate or vote. This is different from previous years. It should be recalled that for the past 2 years, Vietnam has not dared raise any objection or opposition to Democratic Kampuchea's legality and legitimacy in the United Nations. This is another shameful defeat for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices, who have attempted to expel Democratic Kampuchea from the United Nations so that they can plunder Democratic Kampuchea's UN seat and give it to the Heng Samrin puppets, running dogs of the Vietnamese. This is also a brilliant victory and a great encouragement for the Kampuchean people, the Kampuchean National Army, and the CGDK, which have been uniting very closely to hold aloft the banner of struggle to fight courageously, resolutely, and persistently and to endure all kinds of hardship on the battlefield and in the international arena against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. This is also a brilliant victory for peace- and justice-loving forces the world over and for the ASEAN countries, which have firmly and persistently fought against the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and other acts of interference and aggression in other parts of the world to safeguard peace and security in Southeast Asia as well as in the world. At the same time, this is a victory for the principles of international law and the UN Charter over the brute, savage acts of interference and aggression of the Hanoi Vietnamese expansionists and other international expansionists.

On this occasion, the Kampuchean people, the Kampuchean National Army, and the CGDK would like to express sincere and moving gratitude to the UN General Assembly--particularly to the member countries of the United Nations that have consistently provided support and assistance for the just cause for struggle of the Kampuchean people against the act of aggression and race extermination of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy for safeguarding the Kampuchean nation, territory, and race and that have defended and supported Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate rights at the United Nations over the past 6 years to oppose and resist all maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors who have attempted to plunder Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat to give it to their puppets and running dogs in Phnom Penh. We consider this noble, just, and correct gesture a direct contribution to safeguarding the Kampuchean people, nation, and race from the danger of the savage war of race extermination of the Hanoi Vietnamese. And we shall never forget this gesture.

CSO: 4212/6

VODK ON NGUYEN CO THACH'S 'LIES, MANEUVERS'

BK180611 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
17 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "Nguyen Co Thach, the Sly Chief Diplomat of the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors, Has Lied and Deceived Everyone"]

[Text] On his return to Jakarta after attending the 39th UN General Assembly session in New York, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that when he met Nguyen Co Thach in New York last week, the Vietnamese foreign minister did not raise anything new to resolve the Kampuchean problem. The situation remains the same. The Indonesian foreign minister said: The Vietnamese have not changed their stand on Kampuchea. They want to continue to annex that country.

This statement by the Indonesian foreign minister exposes the lies and deceitful statements by Nguyen Co Thach in New York on 11 October when he said that in a few more months there would be a dialogue to resolve the Kampuchean problem among ASEAN and the so-called Indochina. Furthermore, the statement by the Indonesian foreign minister also clearly shows that ASEAN has firmly adhered to its principled stand of continuing to demand that the Vietnamese withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny.

The correct and just stand firmly adhered to by ASEAN during the past nearly 6 years has become a common stand of the whole international community. This stand has been adopted by the UN General Assembly with an overwhelming majority during its past five sessions. Therefore, ASEAN cannot abandon its principled stand and follow the maneuver on regional dialogue, legitimizing Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea as Nguyen Co Thach said in New York. The ASEAN countries have rejected many times this maneuver on region dialogue, but Nguyen Co Thach and other Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sought the opportunity to peddle once again this tricky maneuver.

The Vietnamese are not ashamed to lie in order to achieve their goal. In fact, during his trip to attend the 39th UN General Assembly session, Nguyen Co Thach, Hanoi's sly chief diplomat, lied and deceived everybody.

1. Before he left for Tokyo, Nguyen Co Thach told the KYODO correspondent in Hanoi that Vietnam would welcome Japan as a member of the peacekeeping committee in Kampuchea. Nguyen Co Thach said this because he wanted to deceive Japan into accepting Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea and because the Vietnamese want to get economic aid from Japan. But when he arrived in Bangkok and after clearly realizing that he could not lure Japan into supporting Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea and that he could not beg Japan to resume aid to Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach stated that he was misquoted by KYODO. Vietnam does not accept Japan as a mediator in resolving the Kampuchean problem because it has stood with the ASEAN countries and so on.

2. When he arrived in Bangkok, Nguyen Co Thach stated that Vietnam has no new proposal for resolving the Kampuchean problem. But when he arrived in Tokyo, he declared that Vietnam wants to convene an international conference to resolve the Kampuchean problem. The Vietnamese have proposed India, which everyone knows has supported and defended Vietnam's cause of aggression in Kampuchea, as a mediator to resolve the Kampuchean question.

3. Nguyen Co Thach also stated in Tokyo that the Vietnamese would let Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann participate in the dialogue to resolve the Kampuchean problem. A few days later, however, the Vietnamese paper declared that the Vietnamese said nothing about this. Recently, after he met and held talks with the Malaysian and Indonesian foreign ministers, Nguyen Co Thach took advantage of these meetings to lie and deceive everyone. Thus, Nguyen Co Thach has lied to everyone in Hanoi, Bangkok, Tokyo, and at the United Nations. Why has Nguyen Co Thach done this? Why has he raised this stinking maneuver about regional dialogue to deceive everybody?

First, Nguyen Co Thach has lied to everyone and raised his tricky maneuver on regional dialogue in an attempt to divert world public opinion, particularly to influence the UN General Assembly session--which will start to discuss the Kampuchean problem in the near future--from its successive resolutions to resolving this problem into conformity with the Vietnamese tricky maneuver.

Second, these lies and tricky maneuvers have been aimed at reducing pressure from the international community. The Vietnamese hope that the international community will not condemn and call on them to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea as previous UN General Assembly session did.

Third, the repeated and shameless lies and tricky maneuvers of Nguyen Co Thach have clearly shown that he is completely stuck. Therefore, he has to resort to lies and tricky maneuvers so that the international community does not condemn the Vietnamese more vigorously. Moreover, this has shown that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' diplomacy has been strategically based on lies and tricky maneuvers.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot deceive anyone. The whole international community has clearly determined that as long as the Vietnamese do not withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the

Kampuchean people determine their own destiny in compliance with the past five UN General Assembly resolutions, it will continue to join hands to pressure the Vietnamese more vigorously in all fields until they implement these UN General Assembly resolutions. During the debate on the Kampuchean problem at the 39th UN General Assembly session, the international community will raise its voice to condemn the Vietnamese and to seek more efficient measures to pressure the Vietnamese to completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

CSO: 4212/6

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Officer Interviewed on Fighting

BK160540 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Oct 84

[First part of unidentified station correspondent's recorded interview with
unidentified commanding officer on situation in Kampuchea--date not given;
to be continued "tomorrow"]

[Text] [Correspondent] Greetings. We are from the Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea. We would like to interview you on the situation
and the outcome of your activities deep inside the country, such as in Kom-
pong Thom Province, the whole of Kompong Cham Province, and some parts of
Kandal Province. What is the military and civilian situation there? Please
tell us about it.

[Answer] When the Vietnamese enemy sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to
commit aggression against our Kampuchean territory in 1979, it used a large
force to attack us and attempt to annex our territory. However, at that time,
we led our army and guerrillas to counterattack and dealt successive defeats
to the Vietnamese. At that time, we organized battlefields in the central
region, including the provinces of Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom, a number
of districts in Kandal Province, and Phnom Penh. We organized our forces and
guerrillas and launched attacks against the Vietnamese enemy on these battle-
fields and inflicted successive defeats on the Vietnamese.

However, our struggle in 1979 faced many difficulties, partly because the
Vietnamese disposed of great forces and were looking for us everywhere, and
partly because, like army and guerrillas forces under our control, we, our-
selves, had many difficulties. First, the Vietnamese used a strong force to
pursue and destroy us; second, we lacked ammunition; and third, we also
lacked food because the Vietnamese destroyed everything. Even banana and
potato crops our people had planted were not spared. According to our
sources, many of us continued to wage a war against the Vietnamese and
achieved some successes. However, the Vietnamese destroyed everything. This
caused many difficulties for our army and guerrilla forces in the area. These
difficulties were immense.

At that time, we used medium-size units to fight the Vietnamese. Later, however, we received a directive from above to set up guerrilla networks in the struggle against the Vietnamese and to wear down the Vietnamese forces while preserving to the maximum our forces. We disseminated this directive to our units operating in the area. After that, we implemented a strategy to conduct a guerrilla war against the Vietnamese. We successively killed and wounded many Vietnamese soldiers.

In early 1980, the general situation was fairly favorable to us, particularly on the Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham battlefields and part of the Kandal battlefield. At that time, the situation was stagnant for the Vietnamese enemy. This led our army and guerrilla units under our control to pay more attention to a directive from above to launch as many guerrilla attacks as possible. Following that, in 1981, the situation for the Vietnamese steadily deteriorated. In 1982 and 1983 their situation worsened. Under those conditions, we launched offensive attacks against the Vietnamese with increasing efficiency. This was the situation in our area.

In 1984, the 6th dry season and the 6th rainy season, on the Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham battlefields and part of the Kandal Province battlefield, the Vietnamese forces are getting increasingly tired, due to lack of fighting force and spirit. This situation is very much in our favor. There are many holes in the Vietnamese ranks. This point, well grasped by our forces, led us to continue our attacks against the Vietnamese throughout the 6th dry season and throughout the rainy season. We have successively killed and destroyed many Vietnamese soldiers. Furthermore, we have attacked Vietnamese platoon positions, cut roads, and attacked towns and a number of district seats. Militarily, this alarms the Vietnamese, who have made efforts to defend those positions. However, in truth, they do not have any strength to defend them; their defense lines have been punched by attacks by forces under our control. In fact, our forces in the area have launched attacks against every Vietnamese frontline position on the Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham battlefields and some others in Kandal Province. This has greatly alarmed the Vietnamese. These attacks were made possible by the fighting spirit of army and guerrilla units under our control and partly through the support and assistance of people in Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham provinces and part of Kandal Province. This has made our forces very proud of our people, and we are determined to carry on fighting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

[Question] Excuse me. I would like to ask specifically about the activities of our forces in part of Kandal Province. What are they up to? Please tell us about this.

[Answer] Our guerrillas who operate in part of Kandal Province are carrying out activities in Muk Kampul District. Our army and guerrilla units have penetrated deep into each commune in the entire Muk Kampul District. It is possible for our units to carry out their activities in Muk Kampul District mainly because people in the district have provided us all kinds of assistance and support, such as leading us to attack the Vietnamese in the area, concealing our units, and offering them food. This has made it possible for our forces to carry out activities with reasonable success against the Vietnamese.

Further on Officer's Interview

BK170707 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Second and concluding part of unidentified station correspondent's recorded
interview with unidentified commanding officer--date, place not given]

[Text] [Station correspondent] I would like to know about an important
aspect concerning the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' occupation of our Kampuchea
territory. What have they done to our people, particularly the crimes they
have committed against our people? Have you and your men any information on
these activities of the Vietnamese? Please tell us.

[Commanding officer] Since they sent hundreds of thousands of troops to com-
mit aggression against our Kampuchean territory and used a large force to
attack us on the Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham battlefields and in parts of
Kandal Province, the Vietnamese have conducted a war to exterminate the Kam-
puchean race. Their daily crimes are countless. They banned our people from
going out to earn a living. They also build fences around large and small
villages--even commune and district seats are surrounded by fences. Our
people are like prisoners in these commune and district seats. Furthermore,
the Vietnamese forbid our people from traveling from one place to another.

Our people have been drafted and forced to clear jungle, for instance along
Routes 6 and 7, in Muk Kampul District [Kandal Province], and in Kang Meas,
Kompong Siem, Prey Chhor, and Chamka Leu districts [Kompong Cham Province].
Primary forests are not spared. These have been cleared away, for example,
in Kompong Thom Province along the road from Thmar Samlieng to (Banteay
Pongrun), along the road from Baray to Ta Prok, and right up to north of
Speu and Chamka Leu [Kompong Cham Province]. In short, every type of forest
has been cleared away in order to destroy our people's forestry resources and
to deprive our army and guerrilla units of their refuges. The people are
prevented from earning their living because of these clearings. Apart from
this, people have been ordered to clear far-away forests, for instance east
of the Mekong River. Our people were prevented from earning their living.

Furthermore, Vietnamese crimes against our people in the central region in-
clude arrest and imprisonment of old and young people by accusing them of
cooperating with our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. These
occur daily.

Apart from this, the Vietnamese also rape women regardless of their age. All
kinds of taxes have been levied; even monks are not exempt. The Vietnamese
also organize banditry. They steal our people's property everywhere, in rural
areas and in towns. At the same time, our people are also maltreated, ar-
rested, and tortured. These are Vietnamese crimes. There are many more.
We have never experienced this previously. The Vietnamese have committed
untold crimes against our people in the central region. They maltreated not
only our people in Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham provinces and in some parts
of Kandal Province, they also brought in Vietnamese families to settle in

Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham provinces and in parts of Kandal Province. These Vietnamese families have settled in fertile areas or in places with rivers and lakes. In fact, a number of them have settled in Kompong Thom provincial seat and along Stoeng Sen River, in Kompong Cham provincial seat and a number of towns along the Mekong River, in Kang Meas District [Kompong Cham Province], Muk Kampul District [Kandal Province], and Roka Kong town. The Vietnamese have monopolized lands and large and small waterways. They behave as though these lands and waterways belong to them.

These are the Vietnamese crimes against our people. The aim of the Vietnamese is clear. They are annexing our entire territory and also have plans to exterminate our race. There is no doubt about this.

[Correspondent] Thank you. Through the Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, do you have anything to say to our people as well as to our army and guerrillas who are operating throughout the country? Please go ahead.

[Officer] We would like to appeal to our entire nation and people to rise and unite with the national army to chase the Vietnamese enemy from our Kampuchean territory to quickly liberate our nation and race.

[Correspondent] Thank you. We would like to express our most profound thanks to you for allowing our Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea to interview you. We would like to wish you good health and strength in order to win and lead your forces toward further progress. Thank you.

Railroad Cut in Kompong Som

BK150354 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] On 2 October, we cut the railroad tracks east of (Damrei Kon) slope on the Kompong Som battlefield at 87 places with a total length of 1,500 meters.

Destruction of Railroad Tracks

BK191030 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Here is a report on our combatants' destroying railroad tracks in various area:

On 13 October, we destroyed 131 sections of railroad track totaling 14,000 meters at Trapeang Lpeou on Kompong Som battlefield;

On 12 October, we destroyed 15 sections totaling 180 meters in an area between Totoeng Thngai and Kamreng Stations on Pursat battlefield;

On 8 October, we destroyed 8 sections totaling 192 meters in an area near Kdol on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield;

On 14 October, we destroyed 6 sections of railroad track totaling 160 meters and a 15-meter railroad bridge west of Krang Skea Station;

On 12 and 14 October, we destroyed 8 sections of railroad track totaling 192 meters in an area west of Krang Skea Station.

In sum, we destroyed 169 sections of railroad track totaling 14,739 meters.

SRV Reinforcements

BK150426 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] On 7 October, the Vietnamese enemy brought in seven truckloads of reinforcement soldiers from Vietnam to Veal Vong in Kompong Trach District [Kampot Province].

The Vietnamese enemy not only has ignored the world's demand that it withdraw its aggressor forces from Kampuchea, but it also has sent in reinforcement forces to commit aggression against and exterminate the Kampuchean people and race without any consideration of international law. The Kampuchean people hope that this UN General Assembly session takes the most effective measures to force the Vietnamese to withdraw their aggressor forces from Kampuchea quickly and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny themselves without outside interference.

SRV Position Liberated

BK150541 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] On 4 October, our national army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese enemy position at O Krabao on Mounng battlefield [Battambang Province]. After a 10-minute battle we completely liberated this position. We killed a Vietnamese soldier and wounded another. We seized an AK, 150 rounds of AK ammunition, 3 bundles of goods, 2 hammocks, and a quantity of war materiel. At the same time, we ambushed the Vietnamese soldiers who came from (Kouk Tros) position to rescue their comrades, killing one and wounding another two for a total of five casualties. We also seized an AK and a quantity of war materiel.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the Mounng battlefield!

SRV Reinforcements in Pursat

BK170337 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] On 12 October, the Vietnamese enemy brought in 17 truckloads of reinforcement soldiers from Vietnam to Krakor market in Pursat Province. The majority of these Vietnamese soldiers are students the Le Duan clique has just drafted from South Vietnam.

Five sessions of the UN General Assembly, like the current session, have demanded that the Vietnamese aggressors unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea. However, the Vietnamese have paid no attention to this demand. On the contrary, they have persisted in sending reinforcements to commit aggression and exterminate the Kampuchean race. To end all kinds of sufferings of the Kampuchean people, we appeal to world opinion and the international community to take more effective measures to force and pressure the Vietnamese to withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without any outside interference.

Preah Vihear Bombed

BK170347 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchean in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] On 30 September and 2 and 3 October, the Vietnamese enemy sent two MiG-21's to strafe and bomb O Rong in Trayang commune, Preah Vihear Province. Due to their defeat and increasing impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield, and in particular the serious defeats of their infantry troops, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have resorted to the use of aircraft to savagely and barbarously bomb our people's villages.

However, the Vietnamese enemy will not be able to rely on aircraft for long. The use of aircraft is only to boost the morale of the Vietnamese infantrymen. It is only a last resort to extricate the Vietnamese enemy aggressors from their distress.

Air Transport to Battambang

BK181233 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] From the end of September to October, the Vietnamese enemy has kept sending food and ammunition by plane from Phnom Penh to Battambang Province in order to supply its aggressor troops on the battlefields in the western part of Kampuchea. It uses two to three Antonov-12 and Antonov-26AN aircraft to transport food and ammunition to this area. The strategic transport routes between Phnom Penh and Battambang including routes 5 and 6, the Phnom Penh-Battambang railroad, and the Tonle Sap route, have basically been cut off by our national army and guerrillas. The Vietnamese enemy can no

longer conduct transportation through these strategic routes at will. This is why it has been compelled to use aircraft for transportation work. Transport by plane is very expensive. It is certain that the Vietnamese enemy will not be able to use this method of transport for a long time. Vietnam is a poor country. It does not have a budget or enough fuel for air transport.

If the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors stubbornly continue their most destructive war of aggression in Kampuchea and refuse to withdraw their troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions, they will certainly face a most shameful final defeat.

SRV 'Routed' In South Sisophon

BK181205 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
17 Oct 84

[Text] Our national army and guerrillas on 11 October ambushed and routed a Vietnamese regiment attempting to seize (Phnum Lu) position on Sisophon-South of Route 5. We killed 7 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 12 others for a total of 19 enemy casualties; the survivors fled. We destroyed 1 B-40, 1 RPD, and a quantity of war materiel; and seized 2 AK's, 1 M-79, 200 rounds of AK ammunition, and 20 M-79 grenades.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield!

20 Killed in Khmer Mutiny

BK180808 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Khmer soldiers posted at Vat Ang Andet Monastery position of Chhuk District in Kampot Province mutinied against the Vietnamese enemy soldiers. They killed or wounded 20 Vietnamese soldiers.

Attacks on Various Communes

BK191050 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Here is a report on our forces' attacks on various communes:

On 9 October, we attacked the Krang Skea commune office on Kompong Chhnang battlefield and the Vietnamese soldiers stepped on our land mine at Lvea Toek. They suffered two killed and four wounded.

On 7 October, we attacked the Vietnamese commune office at Thnaot Chum for the third time. We killed two Vietnamese soldiers and wounded three others. We destroyed two military barracks, a commune office, and a quantity of war materiel.

Kampot Youths Drafted

BK150602 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
14 Oct 84

[Text] On 17 September, in Treang Snay village and along Route 3 in Chhuk District, Kampot Province, the Vietnamese enemy drafted 11 truckloads of youths, trained them, and sent them to fight for Vietnam on the Koh Kong battlefield.

Truckloads of Youths Conscripted

BK200750 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Oct 84

[Text] On 10 September, the Vietnamese aggressors forcibly recruited 12 truckloads of youths in Tram Kak District of Takeo Province to serve the army, fight, and die in the Vietnamese's place on the Koh Kong battlefield.

SRV Charged With Atrocities

BK200749 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Oct 84

["News commentary": "In Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese Enemy Has Rounded up Orphans and Sent Them to Vietnam in Order To Take Their Blood"]

[Text] In Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese enemy has rounded up orphans from various areas and sent them to Vietnam in order to take their blood; and after taking their blood, the Vietnamese enemy killed them. This is a most barbarous and cruel crime that the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators are committing against Kampuchean children. They killed the parents and relations of these orphans, leaving them with no one to depend on. And now they have rounded up these orphans, taken their blood, and killed them in a most barbaric and cruel manner.

This act shows the Vietnamese aggressors' fascist, cruel, and cowardly nature. They are far more cruel and fascist than Hitler's Nazis during World War II. The Vietnamese aggressors kill not only those who have taken up weapons against them, but also our innocent people, including the elderly and babies. They kill anyone who is Kampuchean. This clearly attests that the war that the Hanoi Vietnamese are waging in Kampuchea is really a war of aggression and genocide.

CSO: 4212/6

BRIEFS

INDIAN MINISTER THANKS HUN SEN--Natwar Singh, external affairs minister [title as heard] of the Republic of India, has sent a message of thanks to Comrade Hun Sen, PRK foreign minister, for his greetings on the 37th independence day of the Republic of India. The message said, among other things: I sincerely thank you for your warm greetings on the occasion of our independence day. [passage indistinct], I wish you good health and your people prosperity and progress. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Oct 84 BK]

ZAIL SINGH THANKS HENG SAMRIN--His Excellency Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, recently sent a thank-you message to Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin for his greetings on India's independence day. The message said, among other things: I would like to extend my sincere sentiments to you, and availing myself of this occasion, I wish the Kampuchean people happiness and prosperity and wish you good health and happiness. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Oct 84 BK]

ACTIONS AGAINST 'POL POT' BANDITS--Phnum Vor is a long mountain range in Kam-pot Province. It has deep forests and creeks. The Pol Pot bandits hiding in this area have often come out to sabotage our people's peaceful life. In cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers, our security forces in the province have carried out many operations to sweep up the bandits' hideouts. Having grasped the terrain, the location of the enemy positions, and the number of its manpower, our forces launched fierce attacks against the enemy hideouts and achieved brilliant success. At the beginning of October, we totally seized 38 hideouts of the enemy elements, killed 12 of them, and wounded some others. The survivors fled in great panic into the forest. We seized a large quantity of assorted weapons, ammunition, mines, and grenades and a radio transmitter. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Oct 84 BK]

SRV TELEVISION DELEGATION--A Vietnamese television delegation led by Comrade (Nguyen Van Than), director general of the SRV central television service; and Comrade (Le Thanh Lam), director general of the Can Tho television service, arrived in the PRK on the morning of 18 October for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the director general of the Kampuchean radio and television service. Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong airport were

Comrade Van Sunheng, deputy director general of the Kampuchean radio and television service; Mr Som Kimsuor, deputy director general of the Kampuchean radio and television service; Comrade (May Thu Long), expert attached to the Kampuchean radio and television directorate; and many cadres from the Kampuchean radio and television service; as well as Comrade Nguyen Hoa, adviser to the SRV Embassy in Kampuchea. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 18 Oct 84 BK]

DEPUTY MINISTER IN PARIS--Deputy Health Minister Nut Savoeun arrived on 4 October in Paris for a visit at the invitation of the Association for Progress and Relations With Kampuchea and the International Seminar on Children's Diseases. Chairman of the association (Rolandville) welcomed Nut Savoeun's visit and highly appreciated the Kampuchean people's rebirth. In his reply, Nut Savoeun expressed profound gratitude to the French people, humanitarian organizations, and all progressive organizations for their great contribution to the Kampuchean people's rebirth. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Oct 84 BK]

FORESTRY COOPERATION WITH SRV--A consultation on forestry cooperation was held at the Chamka Mon Presidential Palace on 12 October between the delegation of the Kampuchean Agriculture Ministry led by Comrade Kong Sam-ol, minister of agriculture, and the delegation of Vietnam's Forestry Ministry led by Comrade Phan Xuan Dot, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of forestry. In an atmosphere permeated with satisfaction and cordiality, the two sides briefed each other on the comprehensive progress in their respective countries, particularly progress in the forestry sector, an important economic sector second only to rice and rubber. On the basis of the spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity and fraternal friendship, the two sides discussed such main topics as forest preservation, protection, and exploitation characterized by a high sense of thrift and economy as part of the contribution to further strengthening the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 12 Oct 84 BK]

BULGARIAN THANKS FOR GREETINGS--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; and Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The message said, among other things: On behalf of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of State, and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria as well as the entire Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf, we express our profound thanks for your warm and friendly greetings to us on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution's victory. We express our profound gratitude for your high evaluation of the victories scored in the cause of creating and building a progressive socialist society by the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party and for the contribution by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the struggle to prevent war and strengthen peace in the

Balkan region and throughout the world. We are convinced that the friendly relations, fraternal solidarity, and cooperation between our two states and people will further strengthen and develop. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Oct 84 BK]

'MISLED RELATIVES' RALLY--During the 3d quarter of this year, people in various localities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province volunteered to go into jungles to try to persuade their misled relatives to return to the fold and be reunited with their families. Seventy-seven persons rallied. Our local state authorities welcomed these persons, offered them souvenirs and presents, and created favorable conditions for them to join solidarity production groups. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 15 Oct 84 BK]

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION--The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed United Nations High Commission for Refugees Aid to 8,400 flood-hit families in provinces along the Mekong River, such as Prey Veng, Kratie, and Kompong Cham, and 2,000 repatriated families living in various districts in Takeo Province. This aid consists of 280 metric tons of rice, 1,800 packets of bedding material, and 1,800 packets of basic daily-used material. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Oct 84 BK]

RED CROSS FLOOD AID--Aware of the suffering of flood victims, on 1 October, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed some foodstuffs and utensils to 396 families in Kaoh Andet District, Takeo Province. The aid consists of 24 metric tons of rice, 34 sacks of salt, 28,808 packets of cookies, 11,118 liters of kerosene, 2,700 meters of material, many blankets, mosquito nets, and a lot of clothing and soap powder. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Oct 84 BK]

BATTAMBANG RED CROSS AID--In September the Kampuchean Red Cross of Battambang Province distributed a quantity of aid from international humanitarian organizations to 193 families in various districts. The aid consists of clothes, plastic sheets, household utensils, and agricultural tools. The provincial Red Cross also distributed 33 packages of medicines and 14 stretchers to various commune infirmaries. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Oct 84 BK]

KIM IL-SONG THANKS SIHANOUK--[Message of thanks from DPRK President Kim Il-song to Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk--date not given] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Kampuchea: I would like to express profound thanks for the warm congratulations and wishes you sent on behalf of the Kampuchean people, the CGDK, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, and in your own name, on the occasion of the 36th founding anniversary of the DPRK. The fact that you have highly valued the success achieved by our people in the revolution and in building the country since the birth of the DPRK under our party's leadership and the wishes and active solidarity you have expressed in support of the just cause of our people in reunifying the fatherland and nation have greatly encouraged our people. Firmly convinced that through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence our relations of friendship will

further strengthen, I would like to take this opportunity to wish you more great successes in your nationalist activities for your nation and people and in your trips to foreign countries. [Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Oct 84 BK]

PAK MESSAGE TO KHIEU SAMPHAN--[Message of thanks from DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol to Vice President Khieu Samphan--date not given] His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs: I would like to express profound thanks for the warm congratulations you sent me on behalf of the Kampuchean people, the CGDK, and in your own name on the occasion of the 36th founding anniversary of the DPRK. I thank you for your high appreciation of the success scored by the Korean people in the revolution and the building of socialism in accordance with the *chuche* spirit under the clear-sighted leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, great leader, and Comrade Kim Hong-il, a beloved leader, following the birth of our republic and for your support for our people's just cause for reunifying the nation. Firmly convinced that the fraternal friendship and solidarity between our two people will further strengthen and develop, I would like to take this opportunity to wish you and the Kampuchean people great successes in the just struggle for the defense of your country's independence and sovereignty. [Signed] Pak Song-chol, vice president of the DPRK. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Oct 84 BK]

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER'S MESSAGE--[Message of thanks from DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam to Democratic Kampuchean Vice President in charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan--date not given] To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs: I would like to express profound thanks for the warm congratulations and wishes you sent me on the occasion of the 36th founding anniversary of the DPRK. Your unswerving support for our people's cause for national construction and national reunification has greatly encouraged our people. Firmly believing that through the struggle against imperialism for national independence the relations of friendship and solidarity between our two peoples will further strengthen and develop, I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely wish you great successes in your nationalist duties. [Signed] Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Oct 84 BK]

PRC JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--A group of journalists from the CHINA DAILY newspaper visited Democratic Kampuchea. This delegation consisted of 3 members: (Cha Huy Min), head of the delegation; (Yi Huan Phao), a reporter; and (Kuo Jian Su), a photographer. The group arrived in Democratic Kampuchea on 9 October and was most warmly welcomed by cadres from the Foreign Ministry. On the afternoon of the same day, the delegation was received by Democratic Kampuchean leaders. The meeting, attended by cadres from relevant authorities, was held in a friendly and most cordial atmosphere. During its stay in Democratic Kampuchea, the Chinese friends visited schools, hospitals, trade shops, monasteries, and villages. It met and talked to our cadres,

people from various places, and our monks. The guests also visited positions of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and interviewed (So Hong), a brigade commander (Prathean Kang Pol); other military cadres; and male and female combatants. Our guests said: We have witnessed without own eyes the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. They are very optimistic about chasing all the Vietnamese aggressors out of their beloved Kampuchean territory in the future. On 20 October, after a successful visit to Democratic Kampuchea, the group of journalists from the CHINA DAILY newspaper safely returned home. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Oct 84 BK]

SOVIET LECTURERS DEPART--Phnom Penh, 20 Oct (SPK)--A group of Soviet lecturers, visiting Kampuchea on the 67th anniversary of the October revolution, this morning left Phnom Penh. It was seen off by many cadres from the Central Propaganda and Education Commission of the KPRP Central Committee. During its stay, the group was received by Pav Hamphan, vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission. The Soviet lecturers gave talks at the Khmer-Soviet Technical Institute, the Chattomuk Conference Hall, and in Kandal Province. The Soviet guests also visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the Cheung Ek mass graves, the National Museum in Phnom Penh, a model village in Kien Svay District [Kandal Province], and the Angkor Temples in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1213 GMT 20 Oct 84 BK]

KUFNCD DELEGATION VISITS HANOI--Phnom Penh, 17 Oct (SPK)--On its way home after visiting Hungary, the KUFNCD delegation led by its vice chairman, Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State, stopped in Hanoi. Accompanied by Peou Lida, deputy general secretary of the KUFNCD, Chan Ven visited the Vietnamese-Kampuchean Friendship Association on 15 October. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1213 GMT 17 Oct 84 BK]

'MISLED PERSONS' RETURN--Phnom Penh, 15 Oct (SPK)--According to still incomplete statistics, almost 700 soldiers of reactionary armed forces brought hundreds of rifles with them and joined the people during the past 3 months (July, August, and September). It is worth noting that in Sangke District (Battambang), during a period of 45 days (from 15 July to 30 August), 140 Pol Pot soldiers surrendered, bringing with them 35 rifles; and in Kompong Svay District (Kompong Thom), the people managed to persuade some hundred misled persons to return to the fold, bringing with them 43 rifles. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1150 GMT 15 Oct 84 BK]

SOVIET JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 9 Oct (SPK)--A group of journalists from the Soviet Union arrived Monday in Phnom Penh at the invitation of the Propaganda and Education Commission of the KPRP Central Committee. It was greeted upon its arrival in Phnom Penh by Pen Panhha, deputy editor of the paper KAMPUCHEA; and Achot Melik Chakhnazarov, advisor of the USSR Embassy in Kampuchea; and other personalities. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0445 GMT 9 Oct 84 BK]

SRV FORESTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES--Phnom Penh, 11 Oct (SPK)--A delegation of the SRV Forestry Ministry led by Minister Phan Xuan Dot, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee, arrived in Phnom Penh this morning for an

official friendship visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Agriculture. It was greeted at Pochentong Airport by Kampuchean Agriculture Minister Kong Sam-ol and other ministry officials. Nguyen Hoa, Vietnamese acting charge d'affaires to Kampuchea, was also on hand. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1249 GMT 11 Oct 84 BK]

SRV PROVIDING AID TO FLOOD VICTIMS--Phnom Penh, 19 Oct (SPK)--The Vietnamese Government has decided to provide 100 metric tons of rice seeds and medicine for people and vaccine for animals to the Kampuchean provinces of Kratie, Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Takeo, and Kandal to assist them in eliminating the consequences of recent floods. For their part, people in the Vietnamese sister provinces of these victimized areas also took appropriate steps to assist their Kampuchean brothers.

PHILIPPINE DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 19 Oct (SPK)--A delegation of Philippine women arrived in Phnom Penh Thursday morning for a visit to Kampuchea. The delegation, led by Mrs Milagros Ragos Espinas, assistant professor of Indo-chinese studies and Asian studies, University of the Philippines, was welcomed at the Pochentong airport by cadres of the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 19 Oct 84 BK]

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG THOM--Phnom Penh, 5 Oct (SPK)--In the past eight months of this year, 157 more misled people had left the enemy rank and reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities at Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province. The repentant people were warmly welcomed by the authorities and people in the district and are now living with their families. Among them, Khoeun Yok-khan and his brothers condemned the treacherous acts pursued by the Pol Potists regarding refugees in the concentration camps on Thai-Kampuchean border. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 8 Oct 84 BK]

PALESTINE DEMOCRATIC FRONT REPRESENTATIVE--Phnom Penh, 11 Oct (SPK)--Dr Farouk Sousa Dawass, the Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) representative to the Laos People's Democratic Republic left Phnom Penh last Saturday ending his five-day visit to Kampuchea. While in Kampuchea, the DFLP representative met with Yos Por, general secretary of the National Council of United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, and visited the army exhibition and museums in the city. During the talks with Prach Sun, vice chairman of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee's Commission for External Relations, the guest spoke of the just struggle full of sacrifices of the Palestinian people. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1158 GMT 11 Oct 84 BK]

AID TO KAMPUCHEAN FLOOD VICTIMS--Hanoi, 18 Oct (VNA)--The Vietnamese Government has decided to send 100 tons of rice seeds, a quantity of medicines for the people and vaccines for animals as relief to the population in flood-stricken areas in the Kampuchean provinces of Kratie, Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Ta Keo and Kandal. Donations have also been given by many Vietnamese provinces to their sister provinces in Kampuchea to help the latter overcome consequences of the recent natural calamities. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0819 GMT 19 Oct 84 OW]

ARTICLE' ENCOURAGES INCREASE IN FOOD PRODUCTION

BK151436 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1030 GMT 8 Oct 84

["Article": "Centrally Develop Agriculture and Forestry"]

[Text] Our country has entered the period of socialist construction at a time when it is encountering both favorable and unfavorable conditions. The most unfavorable condition we have encountered in socialist construction has stemmed from the fact that we began to do this work from a rudimentary economic foundation without even a trace of industrial production. Moreover, we have also encountered the serious aftermath of the destructive war and constant sabotage activities carried out by the enemies. However, we are also blessed with certain fundamentally favorable conditions. For example, we have abundant potentials in natural resources; the climate in our country is suitable for carrying out agricultural production and livestock raising; there are a number of hydroelectric plants in our country; and our people are imbued with a tradition of hard work for self-sufficiency and self-reliance. At present, our people are united as one to take our country along the path of socialism outlined by the party.

To build socialism, we must first of all have sufficient food supply and capital. To acquire these necessities, the sixth resolution adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee clearly spells out that we must centrally develop agriculture and forestry by primarily emphasizing food production and exploitation of forests for export. The centralized production of agriculture and forestry is the first step in socialist construction and is absolutely suitable to the current reality in our country. All countries with developed industries, when advancing toward socialism by bypassing the stage of capitalist development, have to find ways to develop agriculture and to work out their own problems in acquiring sufficient food supply and capital in the initial stage.

Our country has been blessed with numerous potentials for carrying out agricultural production. The total area of ricefields in our country is about 400,000 hectares with an average production capacity of nearly 2 metric tons of paddy per hectare. If we strive to double the amount of land for dry season rice planting and to build more model production units and zones, we will be able to increase the average production efficiency to about 2.5 metric tons per hectare. As a result, we will be able to produce an estimated

1 million metric tons of paddy per year. Together with the harvest of rice from about 3,000 hectares of slash-and-burn fields and the harvest of other starchy crops from thousands of hectares of land, it is certain that we will be able to fulfill the production targets of 1.4 million metric tons of food grain in 1984. The fulfillment of the production targets in 1984 will not only allow us to ensure adequate distribution of food grain to all economic sectors and to stop importing rice from other countries but will also create favorable conditions for agricultural development in all respects. Only after resolving the problem of food shortage will we be able to have the strength and capabilities to exploit the agricultural richness of such fertile areas as the Bolovens Plateau, the Xieng Khouang Plateau, and the Nakai Plateau; and, at the same time, to exploit all cash crops and to develop livestock raising on the basis of consistently developed general agriculture. Then, we will be blessed with enough strength to build socialist industrial foundations.

With regard to the forestry sector, our country has been blessed with a high degree of hidden potential compared to several other countries in the world. The total area of our wooded forests is nearly 15 million hectares with an estimated supply of half a billion cubic meters of timber with a span of consecutive exploitation between 400 and 500 years. There are several kinds of precious wood in our country that can be exported at high prices. In addition to natural wood, our forests have also generated several kinds of wild products, such as herbal trees, cardamon trees, styrax, rubber, and other plants. At present, our country has exploited forests for timber to be exported with the total value of several million dollars per year. If we strive to produce a sufficient food supply to offset a food shortage, to invest in modern machines and equipment, and to expand transportation networks efficiently, we will be able to increase the current production of timber--between 20,000 and 30,000 cubic meters--to between 40,000 and 50,000 cubic meters per year.

Foreign currency collected from the sale of timber will become a vital contribution to our budgets for purchasing equipment, machinery, and other tools for socialist construction in our country and for gradually improving the people's living conditions. However, it should be emphatically noted that even though our forests are vast and abundant, if we do not know how properly to exploit them or to replant and protect trees, there will be serious adverse effects on future national development in our country, thus creating difficulties for future generations.

Agricultural and forestry development and production are not only aimed at solving the problem of food shortages and acquiring capital for socialist construction, but also at developing sources of raw materials for factories and ensuring local logistical supplies for the national defense and public security work.

The requirement of the socialist economic foundation calls for a rigorous development of agricultural and forestry production. While concentrating efforts on growing starchy crops, attention must be paid to developing all-round agriculture, which includes several kinds of cash crops, such as sugar cane, tea, coffee, tobacco, soya beans, and green beans. At the same time,

livestock raising must be extensively developed, including water buffaloes, cows, pigs, chickens, and ducks. New land and waste land must be cleared for crop cultivation. The frequency of cropping seasons is also important. Special attention must be paid to acquiring and learning new technical methods to boost agricultural and livestock production. With regard to this point, certain localities only need to switch rice strains for growing, such as from sticky to plain rice, and to rely on irrigation facilities and organic fertilizer in order to increase rice production by 50 percent. Certain agricultural cooperatives have been reported to increase their rice production by 100 percent.

The method of increasing the area of land for cultivating starchy crops is the most effective way of carrying out agricultural and economic development suitable to the natural conditions and our people's habitual way of earning a living. The centralized development of agricultural and forestry production is not only the duty of our masses and those engaging in agricultural work, but also the vital common task of the entire party, army, and people. The centralized development of agriculture and forestry calls on leading cadres at all levels, including the provincial and district levels, to appreciate profoundly and grasp the ideological line and attitude of the party and to apply creatively (new technology) to the current reality in their respective localities. On this basis, investment should be made according to the availability of capital, equipment, and actual capabilities of cadres who must centrally and relentlessly guide production. The centralized development of agricultural and forestry production calls on all services, including electricity, agricultural implements, communications and transportation, trading, and other branches to extend their services to the grassroots level so as to fulfill promptly the requirements of agricultural production.

An old Lao saying points out: Ten men speaking up is not like one eye seeing things, and ten eyes seeing is not like one hand touching. Therefore, to mobilize farmers to participate in this venture, we must set up production models in each locality and for each aspect of production. By studying these models we will be able to sum up and draw actual lessons. Then such lessons must be popularized and introduced in all localities so that they can be applied. The efforts of such models and the thorough popularization of their lessons are an effective method for guiding agricultural and forestry production to scope high productivity and to suit the production level of each locality.

The centralized development of agricultural and forestry production is a strategic direction that has been clearly defined by the sixth resolution of the Party Central Committee. The resolution notes: The effective implementation of this strategic direction will make important contributions to the task of transforming the entire foundation of the national economy in the initial stage of the period of bypassing capitalism in the socialist construction in our country.

CSO: 4206/17

VOPM HAILS SINO-BRITISH ACCORD ON HONG KONG

BK130554 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT
11 Oct 84

["News report": "China and Britain Have Reached a Full Agreement on the Hong Kong Problem"]

[Text] After 2 years of complicated negotiations, China and Britain finally reached a full agreement on the Hong Kong problem, a vestige left by history. On 26 September, the head of the Chinese Government delegation, Zhou Nan, and the head of the British Government delegation, Richard Evans, representing their respective governments, signed a joint Sino-British communique on the Hong Kong problem at the [words indistinct] in Beijing.

The joint communique announced that the Chinese Government has decided to restore its sovereignty over Hong Kong beginning 1 July 1997. The British Government, on the other hand, will return Hong Kong to China on that day and formally end the over 150 years of British rule over Hong Kong. The Chinese Government also announced the basic policies it will adopt toward Hong Kong in the joint communique. Among other documents signed apart from the joint communique are three supplementary documents. The first contains details concerning the basic policies the Chinese Government will adopt toward Hong Kong; the second contains stipulations concerning the setting up of a Sino-British liaison team; and the third contains stipulations concerning the setting up of a joint Sino-British land reform committee.

According to the agreement reached between China and Britain, based on historical facts in Hong Kong, China will set up a special administrative zone to allow Hong Kong to enjoy a high standard of autonomy, while the special administrative government will be established by Hong Kong citizens themselves after China regains its sovereignty over Hong Kong on 1 July 1997. Within 50 years after the establishment of the special administrative government of Hong Kong, the socialist system and policies will not be imposed on Hong Kong. The existing capitalist system and lifestyle will be preserved.

With the exception of foreign policy and national defense, which will be handled by the Chinese Government, the Hong Kong special administrative government will be allowed its own administrative authority, to introduce its own laws, and to set up an independent judicial authority and court. The Hong Kong special

administrative government and the body in charge of drafting laws will be set up by the local authorities. The Hong Kong special administrative government will maintain its status as an international free port and financial center. The economic interests of Britain and other countries in Hong Kong will be protected.

The head of the Chinese Government delegation, Zhou Nan, and the head of the British Government delegation, Richard Evans, delivered speeches during the initial signing ceremony.

Zhou Nan said that the initial signing of the agreement by both of us has completely solved the problem of Hong Kong's sovereignty. Based on the "one country-two systems" formula, the agreement firmly guarantees to preserve the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong in the future. The settlement of the Hong Kong problem will, without doubt, further foster and develop the existing friendly Sino-British relations on a new basis. It will likewise set an example for the settlement of international problems left behind by history. We are confident that the agreement is in full conformity with the basic interests of 1 billion Chinese people, including their compatriots in Hong Kong and the British people, along with their support. We also are confident that the agreement will be welcomed and approved by people the world over. Zhou Nan said that by developing the spirit of friendship, cooperation, mutual understanding, and forgiveness and by conducting patient diplomatic negotiations, both the Chinese and British Governments have finally succeeded in reaching an agreement. We can say with pride that this is an important event.

In his speech, Richard Evans said that the initial signing of the joint communique on the Hong Kong problem by the Chinese and British representatives is a serious and important event. The agreement signifies the end of negotiations between both sides begun when talks on the future of Hong Kong were first held between the British prime minister and Chinese leaders during her visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government 2 years ago. Richard Evans went on to say that the joint communique shows that the "one country-two systems" formula was a good idea and proved that peaceful negotiations are the best means for the settlement of problems left behind by history.

Richard Evans said that the introductory note of the joint communique stresses that both the British and Chinese Governments were satisfied after having reviewed the friendly relations between the two governments and peoples in the last few years. Both sides also agreed that the perfect settlement of the Hong Kong problem, left behind by history, will be beneficial for efforts to preserve the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong as well as to further strengthen and develop relations between the two countries on a new basis.

The agreement reached between the Chinese and British Governments on the Hong Kong problem and the restoration of Chinese sovereignty as well as stipulations agreed upon to preserve the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong constitute an important historical event for China in its endeavor to reunify the motherland.

Adoption of the "one country-two systems" formula is not only in conformity with the basic interests of the Chinese people, including Hong Kong residents,

but also takes into consideration the interests of the parties involved. The formula constitutes a long-term policy worked out after careful consideration. The "one country-two systems" formula will be applied not only to Hong Kong, but also to Taiwan once it has been reunified with the motherland.

Complete settlement of the Hong Kong problem will be beneficial for Taiwan to return to China and will also be beneficial for efforts toward peaceful reunification of China. The Chinese people and public opinion hail and feel satisfied with the initial signing of the joint Sino-British communique. Following the announcement of the joint communique, the situation of the Hong Kong share markets has improved. The share market price has increased, while the exchange rate of the Hong Kong dollar also continued to rise.

The international community also hails and praises the initial signing of the joint Sino-British communique. The joint communique has also attracted the attention of and created reaction among various circles in Taiwan.

On 23 September, a number of newspapers in Taiwan reported the initial signing of the joint Sino-British communique on their front page. They also carried either the text or summary of the joint communique along with its three supplementary documents. The evening [word indistinct], which received reports from a foreign news agency, said that the settlement of the Hong Kong problem has been reached along the "one country-two systems" formula.

On 28 September, the Taiwan Daily [word indistinct] in its editorial said that today Britain has admitted the fact by returning its pearl of the east to the Communist Party of China. For China, this is indeed a cornerstone in its history and an event which should be deeply remembered by the Chinese people. On the same day, the Taiwanese daily [word indistinct] carried remarks by leaders and academicians after reading the initial signing of the joint communique.

A Taiwanese presidential adviser said he is pleased with the end of colonial rule in Hong Kong. The Taiwanese dailies revealed that after the initial signing of the joint communique, Taiwanese industrial and trade circles were increasingly interested in promoting trade between Hong Kong and Taiwan. The director of Taiwan's Economic Research Center said that it will not be good for us to withdraw at will from Hong Kong. We must seek means to preserve the existing relations with Hong Kong and to strengthen them even further.

On 26 September, by ignoring the desire of the Chinese people, including their Taiwanese compatriots, the ruling Taiwan authorities issued a statement saying that they do not recognize the joint Sino-British communique that returns Hong Kong to China. The unsympathetic attitude of the Taiwan authorities is indeed troublesome. The people of China and people the world over expect the ruling Taiwan authorities to be fully aware of the development of history and to emphasize the interests of the majority and contribute toward the peaceful reunification of China and not to become adversaries of history who oppose the reunification of China.

VOMD REPORTS VICTORIOUS BATTLE IN PAHANG JUNGLE

BL121442 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 11 Oct 84

["Battle Report": "Our Troops Succeeded in Annihilating Enemy Soldiers and Seizing a Number of Weapons in Pahang"]

[Text] On the afternoon of last 22 April, comrades from a unit under the sixth combat troops of our army operating in the central part of Malaya successfully waged a defensive battle in a makeshift camp in the jungle area of Raub, Pahang. At that time, dusk was falling and our comrades were busily preparing dinner. Suddenly, a woman fighter on duty at the front post spotted enemy soldiers lurking in her direction. She quietly gave signals to the comrades and our combat troops quickly and stealthily took up positions on the perimeter. They watched the enemy soldiers carefully and were ready to fight.

Only a moment later, an enemy soldier came up and sat only a few yards from our guards' post. His friends, however, did not join him. Hoping for more enemy soldiers to come, our wise commander waited patiently. He did not give the order to open fire. Experience has taught the fighters to understand their commander's intentions. They tightly held their guns, waiting for the battle to begin.

However, even after waiting for some time, no more enemy soldiers came, and the said enemy soldier eventually got up and started to leave. Our commander did not want to miss this chance, so he wisely attacked the enemy. As soon as he fired, the eager fighters also followed suit. Having no chance to return fire, enemy soldiers fell right and left. Seeing this, the enemy soldiers at the rear panicked and hurriedly retreated after returning unaimed shots. However, under our intense firing, the terrified enemy soldiers did not dare move and simply hid behind big stones.

Suddenly a loud explosion was heard. The landmines planted earlier by our comrades had exploded. Hearing this, our troops became stronger. Seizing an opportunity when the enemy soldiers were confused and in disarray, our comrades displayed adeptness at combat tactics, including concentrating firepower on the enemy in order to cover other comrades who were seizing the enemies' weapons. The fighters scrambled for the assault. One of our fighters was seen approaching wounded enemy soldiers and successfully wresting 1 M-16 equipped with a grenade-launcher, 18 grenades, and 170 rounds of ammunition, as well as other military equipment, from them.

wo enemy soldiers were killed in that battle, including a chief instructor; our troops took no casualties. Having dealt a severe blow to the enemy, our comrades returned to the camp with the booty.

The purpose of the enemy's military operation this time was to show the arrogance of its soldiers, but they had to face a shameful defeat. Although the enemy clamped down on the news to cover up its defeat, its efforts were unsuccessful. The news of our troops' victory soon spread everywhere and the people happily contributed to disseminating it. The victory has definitely strengthened the people's spirit but has smashed the enemy's arrogance.

CSO: 4213/18

MALAYA REPORTS GOVERNMENT MOVES AGAINST ILOCOS NPA

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 1 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Larry V. Sipin]

[Text] LAOAG CITY--The southeastern towns of Ilocos Norte bordering Abra and Kalinga-Apayao have been declared as critical areas by military authorities here following a series of encounters that underscored the growing presence of dissident elements in the province.

Gen. Victorino Adaza, chief of the Region I constabulary command, said in a recent visit to Ilocos Norte that military operations have been concentrated in the southeastern towns of Vintar, Solsona, Marcos, Espiritu, and Nueva Era.

The concentration of military operations in the five municipalities is believed to be the government's response to intelligence reports reaching Camp Juan here that the New People's Army (NPA) has developed a stronghold in barangay Tanglayan in Kalinga-Apayao, a few kilometers off the Ilocos Norte boundary.

Rebel forces, believed to be using Tanglayan as takeoff point for Ilocos Norte operations, engaged government troopers in two gunbattles in a span of five hours last Sept. 4 at the height of relief operations for typhoon "Mar-ing" victims.

Three rebel suspects were killed in the first encounter in barangay Esperanza, Vintar town, a mere kilometer from a sitio where Ilocos Norte vice governor Roque Ablan, Jr. and a team of paramedics were distributing relief goods to typhoon victims.

The second shoot-out took place five hours later in barangay Cabangaran, also in Vintar. No casualties were reported from both sides although military authorities claimed that several rebels were wounded, as indicated by "traces of blood in their escape route."

Earlier, troopers attached to the 138th PC Company here also killed three rebel suspects, including a young woman tagged as an NPA amazon, in an encounter in sitio San Juan, Marcos town.

An armed band was also reported to have ambushed a mini-bus going to the coastal town of Pagudpud, killing a PC trooper who was among the passengers. The band did not harm the other passengers, an eyewitness said.

Sources from the military headquarters here disclosed that five alleged Communist Party members recently surrendered to constabulary officials in barangay Tungel, Vintar. The names of the surrenderees were withheld. Three of them reportedly were from Kalinga-Apayao while the rest were new recruits from Vintar.

The surrenderees were brought to higher headquarters for investigation, sources said.

Meanwhile, Gen. Adaza reiterated his invitation to rebel priest Conrado Balweg for a dialogue. Balweg, who carries a P200,000 price on his head, is believed to be operating in the Abra-Kalinga-Apayao area.

Local mediamen covering the military quoted Adaza as saying that the "government sincerely wants to give Balweg a chance to join the fold of the law and to help introduce reforms for the good of the Filipino people."

"I consider Balweg a lost friend", Adaza said.

Even as this developed, the president of the Ilocos Norte Mayors League called on the citizenry to be "always vigilant against subversion in all parts of the province."

Mayor Leonardo Velasco of Bacarra said that rural barangays are the prime targets of subversive elements.

"People should not be deceived by claims of subversives that they are the defenders of the oppressed," he pointed out.

He also asked his provincemates not to attend teach-ins and other forms of meetings organized by dissidents and not to entertain rumors being spread against the government.

CSO: 4200/74

MALNUTRITION REPORTED AMONG FAMILIES IN CEBU HILL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Oct 84 p 31

[Text] To some people who live in the hills where the land cannot yield more food, to be able to eat three times a day is, to these people, the equivalent of reaching heaven.

In a survey of 181 rural households of Barile in Cebu, the University of the Philippines at Los Banos (UPLB) found that activity centered on producing and acquiring food. The landscape is that of static farm life because of degraded hilly-land-soil. The used up soil limits agricultural food production worsened by vagaries of weather and scarce water sources.

Dr. Leonardo Chua of UPLB, leader of the Barile project noted that satisfying the basic physiological need for food is an intense preoccupation. In fact, based on answers to question of farmers' aspirations, the most repeated statements of ambition (44%) consists of "to eat three times a day, to have good farm production and to have higher yield to crop production."

And what kind of meals do the farm households aspire for? The meals are a dieter's ideal. The meals consist not even of protein sources such as chicken and pork much less loaves of pate de foie gras.

Dr. Chua reports: "In the farm households, the popular food items served at breakfast, lunch and supper were rice, corn, fresh fish, dried fish, vegetables and beans. Protein sources such as pork and chicken were less frequently mentioned."

And these food are not always available. Some 57 percent of the surveyed households pointed to June and July as the months of food scarcity. During these months, 60 percent of the households eat bananas and rootcrops. The 16 percent eat rice, corn and buli and the rest: a spattering of coconut, fruits and vegetables.

In this atmosphere where the spectre of malnutrition looms, it is predictable that the weakest suffer. At least 66 percent of the households interviewed had lost one child, most of them (74%) at birth up to five years. At least 15 percent die at age above ten. And a high 24 percent of the households lost not only one but two children. Some 47 percent gave the causes of death as respiratory and infectious diseases.

Children who survived will have to work at an early age to augment the family earning. Some 31 percent of the households responded that they do have children earning a living. And 29 percent of these children are below 20 years of age. What type of work do they do? Some 50 percent of them work as farmer, housemaid or laborer.

Apparently there are more number of households (31%) who have fielded children to work than households (26%) who mentioned that the wife engaged in livelihood activities. The farmers' wives help earn a living by vending in the market or helping in farm chores.

So how do technocrats go about improving life for these population? To introduce improved technology to a strange structural milieu is always baffling and could involve costly inputs if not understood from the outset.

Dr. Chua, an associate professor at UPLB's Department of Agricultural Education says that to increase production is not the answer as people who live in hilly lands are subject to limits natural to the sloping topography of the land and the land is deteriorated physically anyway.

Dr. Chau cautions technologists recommending ipil-ipil based cropping system to include in the plan, the cultivation of the traditional variety of corn as the main crop. The traditional corn variety already have adapted to drought-like conditions prevailing, he added.

Since the farmers do not generally have recreational activities except to stay and relax at home like most Filipinos, "to use the radio in order to reach the farmers psychologically," is one best approach, said Dr. Chua.

Dr. Chua also recommends to involve the landlord in any program of action affecting the tenant farmer as "the landlord makes decision in the operation of the farm.

CSO: 4200/74

MANILA DAILY ANALYZES FARMERS' 'DEBT TRAP'

Quezon City ANG PHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 1, 2 Oct 84

[1 Oct 84 p 3]

[Article by Eddee Rh. Castro]

[Text] MANILA (DEPTHnews)--Most Filipino farmers enter into a debt trap as they continue to borrow to finance each planting season and their basic needs.

The root problem: Farmers do not own the land they till despite the country's land reform program.

Today, Philippine farmers have not coped with the increases in the costs of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation rentals. Understandably, they turn to barrio (village) usurers and rural bank credit programs.

The farmers--after paying the land rent, interests and principles on loans and deducting expenses on agricultural production--are left without enough savings for the next season's production expenses. They remain in a debt bondage to money lenders, rural businessmen and banks who are usually their landlords, too.

These are some of the highlights of a survey conducted by the Luzon Secretariat of Social Action (LUSSA), a church-based research group. The problems of farmers were discussed early August during the first general assembly of the Forum for Rural Concerns (FRC) at the Manila-based Communications Foundation for Asia.

The survey showed that the farmer is exploited through interest rates that normally amount to 20-50 per cent. Some of the notorious loan practices mentioned were takipan (100 per cent), talindula (50 percent), Terayohan (30 per cent) and the payment of three sacks of unhusked rice for a sack of fertilizer.

The same survey cited the practice in Bataan where farmers who borrow money find the interests deducted before lending, thereby increasing the actual rate. The farmers call this the tampa or parsela system.

Coconut farmers who borrow P500 (\$28) or more also suffer the consequence of surrendering their harvesting rights to the barrio usurer. In the vegetable industry, normal interest rates reportedly amount to as high as 50 per cent. Even rural banks are reportedly no different since majority of them charge effective interest rates amounting to as high as 32 per cent.

The survey also showed that more than 60 per cent of rice farmers borrow more than six times a year, 48 per cent of sugar farmers borrow as often as 9 times a year and 40 per cent of abaca farmers borrow more than 10 times a year. When the debts pile up, the farmer is forced to mortgage or sell his land if he is a small owner-cultivator. Or he loses his tenancy rights and becomes a landless agricultural worker if he is a share tenant or leaseholder.

In September 1972, immediately after the proclamation of martial law, President Marcos issued a decree declaring the entire country as a land reform area. A month later, another decree limited the scope of land reform to rice and corn lands.

[2 Oct 84 p 3]

[Article by Eddee Rh. Castro]

[Text]

According to the Forum for Rural Concerns, the presidential decree covering rice and corn lands covers only 1.46 million hectares of the total agricultural land and benefits only 1,005,124 farmers.

The FRC cited a report made by the Philippine Peasant Institute (PPI) that the land reform program has failed to deliver the goods to poor and landless farmers. The PPI, citing government statistics, said that in a span of five years, there were only 2,500 hectares distributed to poor farmers compared to the 60,000 hectares distributed to corporate farmers.

The PPI said that the land reform program caused apprehension among its target beneficiaries. After a few years, many farmer-beneficiaries preferred to remain as tenants because the lands appropriated for them were usually non-arable or less productive. The cost of amortization is much greater than their income so that

many farmers resorted to selling their certificate of land transfer to unscrupulous traders and usurers.

In one of the FRC-sponsored symposia, a case study done by farmers themselves reveals that their income every season of planting and harvesting in four months was only P347 (\$19). This is equivalent to P87 (\$4.80) per month.

The FRC also reported that credit sources like the Masagana 99, a loan program to rice farmers, are used as tools for the massive entry of petrochemical inputs. And since the Masagana 99 program initiated by the government prescribed the use of hybrid varieties, parts of the amount given as loans are necessarily used to buy imported chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

The price of urea — one of the most widely used fertilizers — increased by almost 20 per cent. As of May this year, when the Fertilizer and Pesticides Author-

ity set the ex-warehouse price of urea bag at P194 (\$10.70), dealer's price jumped up to P250 (\$13.80).

In some cases, reports received from Panay and Mindanao Islands, respectively, show that fertilizer was sold at P275-P300 (\$15.30-\$16.65) per bag. At this price, the cost of fertilizer alone amounts to about P1,300 (\$72) per hectare.

FRC researchers said that farmers will now be spending as much as P3,000 (\$167) for a hectare of rice, P5,000 (\$278) for a hectare of sugar and P8,000 (\$445) for a hectare of cabbages and stringbeans for production expenses. Pesticides prices have similarly increased by as much as 50 per cent.

The FRC researchers pointed out that this depen-

dence on petrochemical inputs has only benefited the big transnational corporations (TNCs). They likewise reported that profits generated from the sale of fertilizers and pesticides are also increased by government subsidies to TNCs. The fertilizer subsidy alone allegedly gave a total of P551 million (\$30.6 million) up to 1981 to the TNCs, though a lower price for these inputs was not guaranteed to the farmers.

Despite the fertilizer subsidy, domestic producer-importers were still selling at higher prices, amounting to 27 per cent above the border price expected to prevail without government intervention. This was the finding of a study made by the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Re-

search and the Philippine Institute of Development Studies.

Statistics gathered by the FRC researchers also said that while production expenses are steep, prices of farm produce continue to fall. The example given is that of rice where prices increase without corollary increases in the price of unhusked rice. They cited a study which shows that while prices of rice increased at an average of 35 centavos (\$0.019) per kilo, the support price of unhusked rice inched up with only an average of 20 centavos (\$0.011) per kilo.

Though traders reportedly explain that a kilo of unhusked rice is not equal to a kilo of husked rice, the bulk of palay procurement reportedly grants the trader profitable income.

Existing practices show

that the low prices of farm produce are greatly conditioned by the monopolies exercised by traders and middlemen over farm trading. In such crops as rice, corn and vegetables, the traders and middlemen, who are usually landlords themselves, dictate prices of these farm products.

FRC researchers also pointed out that in other major crop industries like coconut and sugar, government monopolies that represent the interests of big landlord-businessmen in government control trading and export of raw materials. These monopolies such as the United Coconut Oil Mills (UNICOM) and the National Sugar Trading Administration (Nasutra) control a major portion of local and international trading to the detriment of the farmers.

(DEPTHnews)

CSO: 4200/74

LUZON RICE FARMERS THREATEN CURTAILED PRODUCTION

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Noel Bartolome: "Serious Threat From CL Farmers"]

[Text] Protesting rice farmers from Central Luzon threatened yesterday to limit their production to their own consumption, with a view to precipitating a rice shortage, if the prices of fertilizer and pesticides are not rolled back to their levels of a year ago.

Representatives of the Alyansa ng Magsasaka sa Gitnang Luzon (AMGL) aired the threat in a dialogue with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, while at least 100 fellow farmers picketed the ministry's gate along the Elliptical Road in Quezon City.

AMGL chairman Jaime Tadeo said farmers will not plant more than they need for their own consumption, and thus drastically bring down the rice supply, if the prices of farm chemicals are not brought back to what they were on Oct. 1, 1983.

It was not known how many farmers would participate in the threatened farm "strike," nor how much of total annual rice production they account for. But Tadeo made much of the fact that AMGL's membership comes from five provinces in Central Luzon, known as the nation's "rice granary."

Tadeo said the farmers were left with no choice but this as they cannot afford high production costs accounted for mainly by the prices of farm chemicals which had been hiked five times since last year.

He explained that the present price of fertilizer and pesticide is P255 per bag an increase of almost 100 per cent from the 1983 price of P133 per bag.

The farmers' income from last season's harvest will mostly be used to pay loans they incurred to plant high-yielding hybrid seedlings that the government required, Tadeo added. He explained that these rice strains require expensive technology and high-priced inputs.

"The peasants are threatened with hunger, disease and possibly death due to the very high cost of rice production", Tadeo stressed.

Miguel Caliwag, AMGL coordinator for Pampanga, said many Pampanguenos are now contemplating on planting crops only for their personal use since they can no longer afford the price of fertilizer and pesticide.

Joseph Mendez, AMGL coordinator for Aurora, said that about 300 farmers in their province have begun to limit rice production since last year.

Tadeo said the farmers will plant only 20 sacks of rice per hectare if their planned strike will occur.

The other major demands the farmers presented to MAF officials at yesterday's dialogue were:

1. Establishment of a nationalist agro-industrial system, and
2. Holding of public hearings on their demands.

The farmers also urged the dismantling of the present monopoly of the fertilizer and pesticide industry.

They stressed that the recent liberalization of the industry only benefits multinational corporations who dictate the price of farm chemicals and equipment.

CSO: 4200/74

COLUMNIST PONDERES RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTRAMUROS KILLINGS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Jesus Bigornia: "Dangerous Killers Are on the Loose"]

[Text]

OFFICIALLY, the secret marshals have been disbanded. Responsibility for the gruesome slaying of nine men whose corpses were found in Intramuros last weekend could not, therefore, be laid at their door. It is apparent, nevertheless, from the almost uniform manner that victims were "executed" — hog-tied and stabbed with ice picks — that a vigilante group or groups are on the loose, liquidating presumably undesirable elements of the community. For good or for bad, the fact remains that executioners have taken the law into their own hands.

Sustained public protest forced the government to send licensed killers back to barracks. Appalled by "mistakes" committed in the name of retribution, the citizenry had cried out for due process. Every citizen, however misguided, it was held, is entitled to a trial by a court of law. Furth-

ermore, no one man can act as arresting officer, prosecutor, judge, and executioner at one and the same time. Even the authorities had become so alarmed by the record of kills the secret marshals had notched that they ordered the killer units back to their mother organizations.

* * *

Now, there is a more dangerous group operating above the law. They are dangerous because their identities are so far unknown. No one has acknowledged authorship of any or all of the murders. In the solution of last week's "executions," the Metropolitan Police Force has a special stake. However cruel certain elements of the military have proved to be, they were never known to resort to the use of ice picks to liquidate victims. Ice picks have been the underworld's silent "silencer." But rogue cops may have picked the "modus operandi" to mislead. And because the macabre discoveries were made within its jurisdiction, the Western Police District has the special responsibility for ferreting out the new vigilantes.

CSO: 4200/74

LEGAL ASSISTANCE GROUP CLAIMS GROWING HARASSMENT

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Free Legal Assistance Group (FLAG) revealed yesterday a growing pattern of harassment of its lawyers who are handling cases of victims of military abuses in several sensitive areas in the country.

By far the most serious was the slaying of Zorro Aguilar, FLAG member in Zamboanga del Norte who was gunned down together with newsman Jacobo Amatong in Dipolog City by still unidentified men last Sept. 23.

But FLAG said its fact-finding inquiry has put together eyewitness accounts stating that the two known opposition personalities were gunned down "by the Army and the military."

The eyewitnesses have refused to come out for fear of military reprisals, FLAG said upon the return of its fact-finding team which visited Dipolog City Oct. 1 and 2.

The killers fired at Aguilar and Amatong at around 9 p.m. at the corner of Quezon Avenue and Maputak St. in Dipolog. Anguilar died instantly after being shot in the chest and head while Amatong expired in a local hospital the next morning.

FLAG also cited Amatong's statements shortly before he expired that "it was the Army and the military" who shot them.

The statement, FLAG said, is now with the PC/INP, the Criminal Investigation Service and the National Bureau of Investigation.

An earlier fact-finding mission sent by the National Press Club of the Philippines gathered that Amatong, crusading publisher-editor of the Mindanao Observer, and Aguilar, who FLAG said is a committed barrister, were gunned down on the eve of their departure for Tampilisan, some 160 kilometers from Dipolog City.

They were to exhume there the bodies of two persons "who died while in the custody of Army authorities and were buried behind an Army camp."

The NPC fact-finding mission also established that before he expired, Amatong was able to tell Patricio Gonzaga, Jr., the man who rushed him to the hospital, that those who shot him were from the Army.

Even as it mourned the death of Aguilar, 43, who it eulogized as "committed to assist the poor, the oppressed, the disadvantaged and the dislocated," FLAG expressed concern and apprehension over the intensifying harassment of its lawyers.

In a statement signed by its national board, FLAG said some of its members have had "brushes with death."

It identified some of them as Atty. William Claver, its regional coordinator in the Cordilleras, and Atty. Bernadette P. Encinareal, regional coordinator in the Zamboanga peninsula.

FLAG said more of its lawyers have been victims of harassment, but did not identify them.

At the time of Aguilar's death, he was handling cases of victims of military abuses. "He was the epitome of what a barrister should be--committed to assist the poor, the oppressed, the disadvantaged and the dislocated. So committed was he in helping them that he could not even afford to buy a typewriter of his own," FLAG said of Aguilar.

Because of the circumstances of Aguilar's murder, his mother has refused to participate in any government inquiry "because she does not believe in the will or the capacity of this government to justice to any man," FLAG disclosed.

FLAG officers did not indicate what legal steps the lawyers group would take regarding the slaying of Aguilar and the continued harassment by the military of its members.

The statement was jointly signed by former Senator Jose W. Diokno, FLAG chairman, Joker P. Arroyo, vice-chairman, and 14 other officers representing Metro Manila and the rest of the country's regions.

In another FLAG statement, Atty. Haydee B. Yorac, FLAG coordinator for Metro Manila, deplored a calculated move by members of the QUEZON City Police "to harass and pressure victims" of the Sept. 27 rally at Welcome Rotonda which was marred by clashes between military and police forces and demonstrators.

Yorac disclosed that on Oct. 2, two lawmen from the SID-QCPS, including a certain Det. German G. Peralta, had demanded to get statements from Fidel Nemenzo, one of those who suffered gunshot wounds during the police dispersal of the rally, at his hospital room at the United Doctors Medical Center.

Yorac said Peralta had a gun tucked in his waist and was prominent for all to see.

She said the policeman spoke in a "menacing tone" answering Atty. Yorac when asked why he had to conduct such an investigation at such a late hour.

Atty. Yorac said she was told by Peralta that "it was only at that time that his boss asked him to investigate." She said the lawman began to ask him questions when she introduced herself that she was the lawyer of Nemenzo.

Yorac said Peralta's conduct "can only be described as irregular, boorish and intimidating, and can only be calculated to harass and pressure the victims and their relatives and friends and not serve the ends of a just investigation."

CSO: 4200/74

SEVEN KILLED IN ZAMBOANGA RAIDS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Oct 84 pp 1, 12

[Text]

PAGADIAN CITY — Fifteen heavily armed persons, including several women, attacked last Monday the coastal village of Sandayong, Naga town, Zamboanga del Sur, and killed five persons, including a barangay

captain, and wounded two others, the military reported.

Earlier, the same group believed to be rebels reportedly raided nearby barangay Tilobog and killed two persons and wounded several others.

A report received by Col. Romeo Abendan, Zamboan-

ga del Sur PC-INP commander, from Naga Mayor Jose Castillo, said the rebels' attacks forced hundreds of families from the two villages to evacuate to the poblacion.

The evacuees, he said, are now temporarily housed in school buildings, where the Ministry of Social Services and Development and the Red Cross are looking after their needs.

Abendan identified the fatalities in the Sandayong attack as barangay captain Zerafin Ganti, 47, Siano Lumbayan, 28, Juanito Ganti, 16, Bucoy Sugat, 39, and Tamparan Ganti, 20. They died when the raiders peppered their houses with bullets.

The wounded were listed as Catalino Lataga, 26, and Armando Alim, 34. They were taken to a government emergency hospital in nearby Ipil town.

Those slain and wounded in barangay Tilobog were not immediately identified.

Abendan reported that the raiders used M-16 Armalite and Garand rifles as shown by empty bullet shells recovered by members of a PC-police team dispatched by Abendan to the scene. (T.P. Rimando)

CSO: 4200/74

MALAYA ENDORSES CARDINAL SIN'S CALL TO RALLIES

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Cardinal Sin Calls on All to Rally"]

[Text]

Undoubtedly, many will take issue with both the right and wisdom of Cardinal Sin in calling, in two speeches, for the participation of all sectors of society in protest demonstrations to end President Marcos' dictatorship.

The right of the Catholic prelate to speak out as he did should be conceded. As a Filipino who loves his country, he does not only have the right but also the obligation to say his piece, strongly-worded though it may be.

As the top leader of the Catholic church in a country where Church and State are separate, the strong stand taken by Cardinal Sin may be regarded as outright interference in government affairs.

Normally, he should not do anything that could be construed as meddling. But the situation in our country these days is perilous. And things are growing from bad to worse. The situation has become volatile with the use by the government of naked violence in breaking up the Sept. 22 and 27 demonstrations at Mendiola and Welcome Rotonda, where the police ruthlessly used guns, tear gas, water cannons and truncheons on unarmed people wanting to exercise their constitutional right to freely assemble for a redress of their grievances.

The use by the government of such unconscionable violence can never be justified. Resorting to force in such a manner is a gross violation of the law, whether man-made or God-given.

The language of Cardinal Sin are admittedly radical but the situation in our country is critical, all signs indicating that the nation is ready to break apart. It is to help prevent the country from going over the brink that he has come out courageously to recommend that all Filipinos who love their country should take part in the "parliament of the streets" to wake up President Marcos and make him aware of the critical dangers that today confront the entire nation.

It must be stressed, however, that in his two speeches — the first before an association of accountants last weekend and the second before a medical group last Tuesday — the cardinal exhorted against the use of violence because violence will only beget violence. All demonstrations must be peaceful and democratic; force must never be used.

If President Marcos will still refuse to listen to reason, if he will continue to use violence against the people, then nothing else will succeed.

CSO: 4200/74

BUSINESS BUYS FOREIGN EXCHANGE FROM OUTSIDE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Oct 84 p 21

[Text]

The business community still prefers to buy foreign exchange from the parallel market instead of availing it from the normal financial facilities provided by government institutions.

It was observed that companies find it less attractive to avail of credit facilities provided by government in view of forward cover risks.

As a result, the business community still opts for pre-paid letters of credits (L/Cs) to finance import requirements.

Moreover, the exchange rate in the parallel market is not far from the rate offered by credit institutions.

In the case of the commodity loan from the Overseas Economic Cooperation

Fund (OECF) of Japan, few availments have been made since forward cover on the equivalent peso required to be deposited could only be extended once the merchandise is shipped into the country.

Out of the \$130 million available from the OECF fund, only about \$12 million have been drawn by importers.

Industry sources, meanwhile, complained that Eximbank facilities through the state-owned Philippine International Trading Corp. (PITC) carry higher costs.

They observed that companies, which availed of the facilities had to shell out advances of not less than 135 percent on their importations.

CSO: 4200/74

TRADE MINISTRY CANCELS BENGUET COPPER EXPORT CLEARANCES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Oct 84 p 13

[Article by Ray Enano]

[Text] The raging controversy between Philippine Associated Smelting and Refining Corp. (PASAR) and Benguet Corp. reached another plateau as the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) cancelled yesterday Benguet's export clearances for copper concentrates.

In a press statement, MTI said Benguet is guilty of misrepresentation in the shipment of copper concentrates to PASAR which was supposed to process and test Benguet's mercury-laden ore body.

MTI said Benguet issued a warranty, signed by its executive vice president, Delfin Lazaro, last August 8, which stated that the copper concentrates it sent to PASAR is "typical."

Subsequent claims by Benguet asserted that concentrates shipped to PASAR were not a representative sample of its Dizon copper deposits. If this is true, MTI said, the smelter test to be conducted by PASAR would be rendered useless and a waste of time and money.

MTI stressed that its basis for granting Benguet the export clearances was the firm's agreement to allow PASAR to test the Dizon concentrates.

Benguet Corp, on the other hand, said that it is PASAR which is misrepresenting the fact with respect to the so-called warranty made by Benguet in connection with the delivery of concentrates to the copper smelter.

In a company statement also issued yesterday, Benguet said it submitted a correction relative to the figures on the assays of the mercury content of Benguet's copper concentrate shipments to PASAR.

Benguet explained that it submitted a clarification to PASAR concerning its shipments with the assertion that the concentrates "contain the typical assay of Dizon concentrates with respect to all metals and impurities with mercury indicated as having a typical assay of 31 ppm."

It added that a clarifying footnote to this assertion was made, taking into account the time constraint and the exposed ore in the pit at that time. Benguet said "the range of mercury concentration in the previous 101 shipments is from a low of 14 ppm. to a high of 61.5 ppm, with an overall average of 35 ppm, hence the mercury level for August is typical."

Benguet said this was corrected to read "hence the mercury level for August is not necessarily typical because it is significantly below the average." Benguet claimed that PASAR refused to accept the correction.

CSO: 4200/74

REBELS RAID TOWN HALL IN SURIGAO DEL NORTE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY--A group of about 80 armed men believed to be New People's Army rebels raided early Monday afternoon the townhall of Taganaan, Surigao del Norte, some 20 kms. north of Surigao City.

A policeman and one civilian were slain while three other lawmen were wounded in the attack.

Sketchy reports reaching the regional command here Wednesday afternoon said a group of armed men in fatigue uniforms encircled the townhall and engaged a group of seven policemen in a gun battle.

The slain civilian, who was not identified, was caught in the crossfire.

After 10 minutes, the outnumbered policemen fled, leaving the townhall to the NPA rebels who ransacked the place.

While the armed group was ransacking the town hall, several other rebels went after the fleeing policemen.

They caught up with one of the lawmen whom they bound and later killed in front of his wife. He was identified as a certain "Patrolman Porol."

The town mayor, who was not identified and reportedly one of those hunted by the group, escaped death by hiding in one of the comfort rooms of the townhall.

He was hunted by the NPAs for reportedly failing to give assistance to the typhoon victims in the area.

The armed group fled late in the afternoon in a commandeered truck, bringing with them some documents, firearms and an undetermined amount of money.

CSO: 4200/74

ECONOMISTS CRITICIZE 'SUBSERVIENCE TO IMPERIALISM', IMF

Roundtable Views Crisis

HK190310 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 11 Oct 84 pp 3, 6

[Text] Four noted nationalist economists have diagnosed the Philippine economic crisis as being "symtomatic of underdevelopment and subservience to imperialism."

In a round table discussion sponsored by the National Economic Protectionism Association (NEPA) over the weekend at the Ateneo Professional School in Makati, economists Alejandro Lichauco, Hilarion M. Henares, Augusto Cesar Espiritu and Teofisto M. Guingona agreed that the persisting economic crisis is just the tip of the iceberg, the root of which stems from imperialism.

All four called for economic nationalism, protection of vital industries, and a balanced industrialization and agricultural expansion as "the key to economic salvation and recovery."

The four, however, remained divided on certain key issues, particularly on the actual implementation of specific economic plans.

While Guingona pressed for the country's affiliation to a debtors' cartel along with other financially-strapped Latin American countries in dealing with the IMF, Henares agreed to the idea of repayment--"On our own terms but not at the expense of getting the food out of our children's mouth."

To this, Lichauco called for the complete repudiation of WB-IMF [World Bank-IMF] dictation on Philippine economic affairs.

Espiritu of the University of the Philippines School of Economics did not signify a clear stand except for a healthy North-South dialogue for leverage with these financial institutions.

While Henares called for restraint on monopolies, Lichauco insisted on government takeover. Lichauco went as far as the conversion of vice-breeding industries like tobacco, breweries and gambling into government monopolies.

While Guingona seemed to favor a return to the old (1935) Constitution "for its propriety and viability" Espiritu dwelled on the economic plight of the growing number of rural poor.

Meanwhile, Lichauco said industrialization is a pre-eminent recourse to economic development as it marks the country's "rise a step higher in the development of its productive capability" from dependence on land to dependence on machines.

"The problem of underdevelopment stems directly from a nation's incapacity to produce the means of production," he said.

Espiritu said economic nationalism means "Filipinos progressively gaining control of their economy."

He said development should be "people-centered," that is, it should be aimed at "raising their standard of living." He noted that 51 percent of the population now lies below the absolute poverty line.

For this part, Guingona noted the "lopsided economic structure" prevailing in the country today wherein business opportunities are restricted to a favored few.

He said the means of production must be owned by Filipinos.

Hilarion M. Henares, meanwhile, reiterated the purpose of economic nationalism, which is "to make the Filipinos the chief determinants and beneficiaries of economic policies."

Henares, former chairman of the National Economic Council, called for a policy of economic self-sufficiency, not of the World Bank-International Monetary Fund-Inspired "Sariling Sikap" [self-help] Project of President Marcos.

Economic self-sufficiency, he said, means an economy geared to the production of the people's basic needs like food, clothing, shelter, health, education and social security.

He also called for the curbing of the growth of monopolies in the country through "social control" noting the "Janus-faced" police of government towards big business.

Lichauco also called for the repudiation of free trade and the closure of the economy with industries catering only to the needs of the domestic market.

He stressed that the purpose of an industrial policy is production of "capital goods."

Espiritu clarified that the program on self-reliance should spell Filipino control and utilization of local resources through a more rational mode of production.

"Social justice demands that production be concentrated on socially necessary commodities," he added.

He said it calls for a two-pronged attack: one at raising the effective demand (purchasing power); the other, at blotting out poverty as in the end, development is for the poor.

World Bank, IMF Criticized

HK191228 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Dennis Fetalino]

[Text] The World Bank-International Monetary Fund [WB-IMF] program for the Philippines is not one of recovery but of recession.

This was revealed Tuesday by outspoken banker Mariano Miranda Jr. in a symposium sponsored by the Citizens Alliance for Consumer Protection (CACP) at the Philippine Normal College.

Miranda who is assistant vice-president of the Banque National de Paris, said this WB-IMF policy of economic retardation for the Philippines is designed to "transform the economy in support of the needs of the international banking community."

He said corollary to restrained economic growth, the government is made to build up or enlarge trade surpluses to ensure remittances and payment of loan amortizations with the bilateral institutions.

Miranda, said although the government seemed concerned with inflation and excess liquidity, countervailing efforts are neutralized by time credits, wage restraints, currency devaluation and higher taxes.

He said the government offensive on inflation is a futile exercise as the former is only a symptom, manifesting low productivity, rather than the cause of the crisis.

Inflationary pressures had pushed several banks and now, schools on the brink of collapse and closures, Miranda said.

He said inflation and excess liquidity are just indicators of a crisis, unprecedented in scope and manifests itself to a greater number of people as shortage of goods, spiralling prices, lack of foreign exchange to finance imports, retrenchments and factory shutdowns.

He said all these are mere symptoms of an underdeveloped economy wrought by the government's subservience to WB-IMF dictation.

Impressive-looking infrastructures and equipment like the Light Rail Transit (LRT) and plush hotels are mere props of artificial progress to create an illusion of development, he said.

Miranda said the dilemma of underdevelopment may be gleaned from the country's failure to industrialize as even now, it cannot even manufacture its own hand tools like hammers and screwdrivers, basic tools that are still being imported from Taiwan.

"We don't even have the capability to make a single pin," he added.

Some 38 years following the grant of nominal independence by the United States, the country did not develop but instead retarded its industrial capability, he said.

"Through the policy of imperialism, the U.S. pre-empted and aborted the industrialization of the Philippines," he pointed out.

He said throughout the colonial period, the U.S. Congress passed several laws invoking free trade and prescribing an agrarian economy for the Philippines.

In 1909, for example, a U.S. tariff legislation prohibited the imposition of charges against American imports and maintained the Philippines as merely an exporter of raw materials and importer of finished products, he said.

He also cited that in 1946, when Philippine independence was proclaimed, the U.S. made sure its economy is made to serve the latter's interest by coming out with the Bell Trade Act which gave parity rights to Americans in the exploitation of the country's resources.

Later on, the Laurel-Langley agreement widened the scope of the Bell Trade Act: It included not only natural resources but also business and industry.

In 1962, after a decade-long industrial leap without the blessing of the U.S. the country entered into a stand-by credit facility with the WB-IMF in exchange for the dismantling of import controls and the opening of the economy.

"From that time on, the IMF orchestrated the country's march towards underdevelopment marked by successive balance of payments (BOP) deficits," Miranda said.

The extent of the country's dependence on the IMF for funds culminated in its becoming the only debtor-nation in Asia to avail of the extended fund facility, a humiliating act given the onerous nature of the conditions attached to the loan, he explained.

At present, he said, "The country is living on borrowed time, and its time has come to make a choice whether to follow IMF demands and remain underdeveloped or break away and industrialize."

Banks Role Under Attack

HK190848 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Dennis F. Fetalino]

[Text] The Philippine banking system is not doing its role in helping spur economic development.

This appraisal was made by Tirso Santillan, former executive vice president of the Union Bank of the Philippines during a recent symposium sponsored by the Citizens' Alliance for Consumer Protection (CACP) at the Philippine Normal College.

Santillan said the effectiveness of the banking sector may be gauged from how well it has implemented the so-called five-year development programs prepared by government, and which outline basic development targets.

These targets, he said, include among others, agriculture, industry, exports, housing and regional development, and a heavy responsibility for these targets rests on specialized banks like the Land Bank of the Philippines and the Development Bank of the Philippines.

He said banks are tasked with the general economic role of directing savings deposits to productive investments, but this role is being gradually eroded away with the collapse and closure of a number of banks in the last few months.

The crisis has taken heavy toll in the industry, with the more than 22 thrift banks and 60 rural banks having closed, and more than one-half of total commercial banks in existence now encountering liquidity problems, Santillan said.

He said most of these specialized government banks have either deviated or simply abandoned their specific services to the detriment of the national development efforts.

Rural banks, which are reeling from liquidity problems, and are suffering from the spectre of being eaten by universal banks are also now having problems with declining clientele, he said.

The Land Bank of the Philippines, which is supposed to service the needs of the agrarian sector recently restricted lendings.

The Development Bank of the Philippines, on the other hand, which should support industrial development has also been rendered inutile by fund shortage for large-scale, long-term loans needed for corporate expansions, Santillan said.

Likewise, regional development does not receive due attention as government regulates 75 percent of all deposits in the rural or regional areas.

"Instead of reverting the money back to the rural areas, the government withholds the deposits by requiring the funds to be placed in government securities," Santillan said.

The government also has no right to claim credit for its housing schemes, as only a little more than 20 percent of the housing requirements of the people are met.

In a nutshell, he said, the weakness of the country's financial system stems from: lack of caucus in economic development program, a vague or confused blueprint for development, currency devaluation, high interest rates and external pressures, especially from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

CSO: 4200/75

RICE, CORN HARVEST ASSURES 1985 SELF-SUFFICIENCY

OW201011 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 17 Oct 84

[From the "Newswatch" program; video shows Marcos addressing rice and corn millers and traders]

[Text] The country is now assured of self-sufficiency in rice and corn next year. Officials of the Confederation of Rice and Corn Millers and Traders Association made this report to the President during a call at Malacanang this morning. Joel Barotilla has the details.

[Begin Barotilla recording] This optimism of the rice and corn millers is based on the expected bountiful harvest of rice and corn this year. This is especially true in Camarines, Bulacan, Panay, Cagayan, and Mindanao.

Minister Jusus Tanchanco of the National Food Authority, who accompanied the group to Malacanang, also reported that the price of rice in Camarines Sur is now only 250 pesos per cavan, compared to 360 pesos per cavan of 50 kilos in Manila. A survey also showed that food prices in the countryside are lower than 20 percent [as heard] than those prevailing in Metro Manila.

The confederation presented to the President the initial 1,000 cavans of rice they are donating to the victims of the recent eruption of Mayon Volcano and typhoons Maring and Nitang.

The confederation has a total membership of about 20,000 rice and corn millers and traders all over the country. [end recording]

CSO: 4200/75

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

USSR, PRC COACHES SOUGHT--More coaches from the Soviet Union will be hired by Philippine Olympic Committee [POC] next year. This was announced today by Michael (Keon), president of the POC, during the committee's regular monthly meeting. (Keon) said the hiring of more Soviet coaches is the POC's major thrust in 1985 to train Filipino athletes in various sports events. There is an existing bilateral agreement between the Philippines and the Soviet Union in the field of sports. (Keon) urged representatives of various national sports associations to take advantage of the services of the Soviet coaches to make local athletes more competitive in international events. The POC also said the committee will soon enter a similar bilateral agreement with China to train Filipinos in table tennis, gymnastics, and badminton. [Text] [Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 17 Oct 84]

NPA RAIDS LAGUNA--A band of NPA rebels raided the municipal building of Liliw, Laguna, last Sunday and made off with various firearms. The raid took two policemen guarding the building by surprise. According to patromen Armando Noble and Rolando Plasente, men dressed in fatigue uniforms entered the building and shot at them. They were made to lie on the floor while the rebels went through the policemen's quarters, taking with them 4 Armalite rifles, 2 carbines and 2 .38 caliber revolvers. The rebels took off on a yellow Toyota land-cruiser. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 17 Oct 84]

PRICE HIKES--Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin said yesterday [16 October] the expected rise in prices of commodities due to the float of the peso-dollar rate will be from 5 to 10 percent. He said, however, that the projected price hikes will be minimal compared to the price adjustments last June. Minister Ongpin, who is also chairman of the Presidential Coordinating Committee on Price Adjustments, said two factors are dictating the minimal price increases, and these are the drop in the prices of raw materials in the world market and a drop in consumer demand and an increase in supply. In explaining the price hikes, Mr Ongpin did not mention the effects of the expected increases in the prices of oil products. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Oct 84]

DAVAO NPA RAIDS--A heavily armed terrorist group from the NPC staged simultaneous attacks on two barangays in (Kulob), Davao Del Sur. Three government troopers and 9 civilians were killed in the gunbattle. The attackers are

believed to have suffered an undetermined number of casualties. The latest reports reaching Camp Crame say the terrorist band belong to the Aguila unit of the NPA. Elements of the 345th PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company and the police force of Kidlawan, Davao Del Sur, were sent to track down the raiders. Meantime, the four persons wounded in the attack were brought to Martinez hospital in (Kulob) for treatment. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 19 Oct 84]

MARCOS PASSES MEDICAL EXAM--President Marcos today passed his annual executive medical checkup. The president since 2 weeks ago has been successfully undergoing routine medical tests, including the treadmill stress test at the Philippine Heart Center for Asia. According to Information Minister Gregorio Cendana, today's medical examination included ultrasound cardiac scan with the radioactive element thalium in the bloodstream, as well as a doctor's scan for the blood vessel. Meanwhile, the president is scheduled to fly to Tacloban later tomorrow to address the commemorative rites marking the 40th anniversary of the landing of allied forces there. The president, the most decorated hero of World War II, said he was ready to go if the weather would permit. Earlier, the president's security officers and the air force recommended cancellation of the flight as a tropical depression remains stationary west of Legaspi City. This prevented the president and the first lady from flying till later today. The Leyte landing observance will be reset for tomorrow. [Text] [Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 20 Oct 84]

NPA ATTACKS BARANGAYS--New People's Army terrorists have killed 28 people in separate raids in Zamboanga Del Sur and Davao Del Norte. The reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo said the fatalities included a municipal postmaster and a barangay councilman. Twelve of the victims were killed when the rebels raided barangays Parame and Osmena in (Kulob), Davao Del Sur last Wednesday. Four others were wounded. Killed on the government side were civilian volunteers (Domingo Sandoval), (Juanito Cantar), and (Vicente Cortes). The NPA terrorists also burned down 14 houses in the barangays. Sixteen other persons were killed in separate incidents in Zamboanga Del Sur. Municipal postmaster (Kusin Maridain) of Lakewood Town was killed by unidentified men, believed to be NPA terrorists, in Barangay Lubuan while on his way to Pagadian City. The slain barangay councilman was not immediately identified. The other victims of NPA terrorism include students (Rafael Deloria) and (Cesar Latuna). Farmers also boloed [hacked with long knives] to death 3 members of an NPA liquidation squad who came to Zamboanga Del Sur to kill a village official. One of the slain terrorists was identified as (Fernando Kinit). [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Oct 84]

NEW CONSTABULARY COMMANDERS--Five senior colonels have been designated acting regional constabulary commanders, while five other officers were named provincial commanders. PC--INP [Philippine Constabulary--Integrated National Police] Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos said the senior colonels fill the positions of six generals who retired from the service. Named acting regional commanders were Colonel Ben Ignacio for PC--INP RECOM [Regional Command] 1; Colonel Jose P. Santos for RECOM 8; Colonel Carlos Aguilar for RECOM 9; Colonel Lorenzo Repanan for RECOM 3, and Colonel Rodrigo Gutang for RECOM 12. The new provincial commanders are Colonel Rolando Roque for Tarlac, Lieutenant Colonels Tranquilino Aspiras and Carlos Pena for Davao Oriental, Cecilio Penilla for Aurora Province and Colonel Alejandro Espiritu for Sulu. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Oct 84]

CSO: 4200/75

THAI RAT OPPOSES OPENING OF SPECIAL SESSION

BK100941 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 5 Oct 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Not the Time to Open a Parliamentary Session"]

[Text] In the wake of the prime minister's illness and amid the people's eagerness to see their leader recover, a group of members of the House of Representatives and senators have reportedly moved to call for the opening of an extraordinary session of Parliament to amend the Constitution to allow government officials to hold ministerial posts.

It was also reported that an effort is being made to collect the signatures of at least 190 MP's, or one-third of the total number of MP's in both houses, to request the opening of an extraordinary session as required by the Constitution. Colonel Phon Roengprasoetwit, deputy leader of the Chat Thai Party and a key figure in the move, thought that the extraordinary session could be opened late this month or early next month.

The deputy leader of the opposition Chat Thai Party justified the proposed constitutional amendment by saying that it will pave the way for government officials to serve concurrently in political posts. This will benefit the prime minister because he will be able to rely on the senate more than on the political parties.

Another reason cited by the deputy leader of the Chat Thai Party is that the constitutional amendment will allow the military to have a role in politics. Since the military leaders also cherish the democratic system, they should be allowed to enter the political arena.

In a democratic society, every person has the right to think and to express his opinion. We respect Col Phon's opinion, although we disagree with him. What surprises us is that the deputy leader of the political party with more MP's than any other wants a political system under which the prime minister will not have to depend on the support of political parties, the organizations through which the people can demonstrate their desire in elections.

His intention to allow the military to play role in policies is good. However, it is unnecessary to amend the Constitution, because the Constitution

has already left the door open for government officials to be appointed as senators who are also full representatives of the people.

Although the MP's have the constitutional right to call for the opening of the extraordinary session of Parliament, we do not think that this is the time for that because the prime minister is still in the hospital. Any attempt to do so will only create confusion and adversely affect the country.

CSO: 4207/11

PAPER URGES PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF BORDER DISPUTE

BK071147 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 6 Oct 84 p 3

[Editorial: "The Border Problem Enters the United Nations"]

[Text] The Thai foreign minister said in his address to the UN General Assembly on 3 October that the Thai Government has decided to remove its military presence from the three disputed villages in a bid to settle the border conflict with Laos. However, the Foreign Ministry announced that the foreign minister's statement was wrongly interpreted by foreign news agencies. It said that the foreign minister meant an adjustment of the military presence in the area, not the withdrawal of Thai troops from that part of Thai territory. Meanwhile, the Lao delegate to the United Nations continues his attack on Thailand as normal.

In any event, the avoidance of the use of force to settle the border conflict by taking it to the international organization marks a good start for the two countries toward negotiations. The Thai side has clearly showed its intention of settling the problem through peaceful means and is still waiting for the neighboring country to reciprocate.

The cooperation of all parties on the basis of reality and justice is required to reduce border tension. Although the two countries are still arguing about the border line, it does not mean that the problem is insoluble, and to let the tense situation continue will not do any good to the Lao side at all.

We believe that by now the UN members already know a lot about the conflict from statements made by delegates of the two countries. While one side is trying to demonstrate its goodwill so as to create an atmosphere for the two neighboring countries to settle the conflict, the other is using the international arena to cause confusion. So, it is quite difficult to see how the adjustment of the military presence at the three villages can be justified if it can be proved that they are located inside Thai territory. Thailand has the right to take any action to maintain peace and order in its territory. This is the legitimate right of all countries. To yield to the Lao demand for the withdrawal of our troops from the area is tantamount to imperilling security in the border area. The people living along the border will feel insecure and fear that they might not be entitled to official protection as citizens of the country.

The statement made by the foreign minister at the United Nations was aimed at tackling the existing problems between the two countries. We do not want to see Laos create any more problems and tension. After everything is on the right track, the two countries should come to the negotiating table to seek a clear solution to the border problem that is acceptable to both sides.

CSO: 4207/11

DAILY CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY FOR DEMOCRACY

BK101252 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 6 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "The 8th Anniversary of the 6 October Incident"]

[Text] The 8th anniversary of the 6 October incident falls this year on 6 October. The past 8 years have been long, and the country has undergone many economic, political, and social changes. Nothing stands still for even a minute. Considering the activities of students and people who struggled for democracy 8 years ago, it is sad to note that they have made no substantial achievements in the ensuing period. New developments may have made the people forget to evaluate the development of the country's democracy.

The noble spirit of the 6 October incident is no different from that of the 14 October 1973 movement, the birth of which marked the major turning point in Thailand's political history. Everyone remembers that during the 6 October incident, the blood of the youths--calling for democracy with only their two bare hands--was shed by those carrying weapons. Consequently, a number of peace- and democracy-loving people were forced to join the armed struggles of groups such as the Communist Party of Thailand. These people fought for their same old objective: democracy. The incident was a very important event in Thai politics.

However, as the situation has gradually improved, our country's leaders should be able to draw a clear conclusion that all social pressure groups in the country want to pursue their struggle for democracy through peaceful means. They are nonviolent forces. The CPT is probably the only outlaw party that still resorts to the armed struggle. The government's rulers must realize that the existing social pressure groups are willing to work peacefully to achieve their common goal. They have applied many methods, but all of them are similar.

In pursuing their struggle for democracy, many people pin their hopes on the political party system or the parliamentary system. The system might not be the best, but so far there is nothing better. Recent developments indicate that all groups have a great interest in the democratic parliamentary system. The government must see this, and sincerely allow the political party system to grow naturally.

Only sincerity among the government, people and social groups, regardless of their differences over how to achieve democracy, can create an atmosphere of unity in the country. Although the 6 October incident unavoidably caused a rift in the country, its spirit is to achieve democracy and must be materialized. Everyone can still remember the hostility of those days. Therefore, all parties must actively and sincerely create unity among the country's people.

CSO: 4207/11

THAILAND

OFFICIAL SAYS TAK INSURGENCY SITUATION 'IMPROVED'

BK071224 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Major General Siri Thiwaphan, commander of the 4th Infantry Division of the 3d Army Region, told a Radio Thailand correspondent during an interview in Mae Sot District, Tak Province, yesterday that Civilian, Military and Police [CPM] Combined Command Headquarters 34 has been reduced into Defense Unit 34 due to the improvement in the communist insurgency situation in Tak Province and along the Thai-Burmese border. He said:

[Begin Siri recording] The performance policy of Defense Unit 34 will be the same as that of CPM 34. However, we reduced its size and responsibility because we feel that the insurgency situation in Tak Province, especially along the border area, has improved. There is no need for such a large unit operating in the area. The reorganization of this unit proved that our operation in the area has been successful.

[Correspondent] What is the current situation along the border regarding the fighting between the Burmese Government troops and the Karen rebels?

[Siri] I think that the fighting during this rainy season is much less violent. The fighting normally takes place inside Burma. They rarely intrude into Thai territory if at all. The people are confident in the operations launched in the area by the civilian, military, and police authorities. Unity and coordination among government officials of all units and the people in the area have improved gradually. We have made achievements in development of the villages. The people have confidence in government officials and troops working in the area. [end recording]

CSO: 4207/11

THAILAND

ARMY TO TRAIN BORDER RESIDENTS IN DEFENSE

BK111416 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Undated statement by 1st Army Region Commander Lieutenant General Phichit Kunlawanit--recorded]

[Text] We have both long- and short-term steps for dealing with the Kampuchean border. The 1st Army Region is tasked with defending against external threats to and banditry against people living near the border. The eastern force is being used for this task. As for short-term steps, we have deployed eastern force units--spread out and in specific locations--to prevent infiltration and incursions across the border by any force intending to harm the country, whether Vietnamese, Heng Samrin forces, or any force. Any intruding force will be disarmed and pushed out of our territory.

As for long-range measures, in the interest of people near the border being able to earn their livelihood happily, we plan to strengthen their ability to earn their living and enable those living in border villages to defend themselves to a certain extent. Our idea is for them to be able to group together to put up a temporary defense. We give these people basic military training and we plan to build obstacles to help them impede opposition movements. We also want to enhance their means of earning a living by assisting in the development of their communities, occupations and mental toughness.

CSO: 4207/11

POLITICAL REPERCUSSIONS OF PREM'S AILMENT FEARED

BK081036 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 4 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Watch Out for Political Complication"]

[Text] Public Health Minister Marut Bunnak was assigned by the cabinet during its meeting on 2 October to coordinate the medical treatment for Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, who is now suffering a partial occlusion of the pulmonary artery. Earlier, the Public Health Ministry appointed five civilian doctors to work with the military medical committee treating the prime minister. The military later informed the ministry that it would seek consultations with the ministry's doctors should any problem arise. The medical team has been taking good care of the premier and keeping the public well informed about his gradual recovery.

The intervention made by the government by appointing the civilian doctors to work with the military medical team, regardless of the result of the treatment, has at least distinctively shown the concern and love of the government for General Prem Tinsulanon. Outsiders and the people can be sure to a certain extent that Gen Prem is not being left in isolation. Both the government and military are consolidating their endeavors to give him the best treatment. The suspicions and confusion among some people in this regard have been much dispelled. Since Gen Prem is the leader of the government, it is appropriate that the government work closely with the military.

It is obvious that Gen Prem Tinsulanon's ailment is not a political one. However, whether "politics" will become a complication from which Gen Prem will suffer is a matter of wait and see. If it does not happen, there should be no confusion left in the country. The rumors about a change of government or prime minister would be meaningless because the present government can function normally, which would further substantiate M.R. Khukrit Pramot's statement that "it is too much to change the government just because the prime minister sneezes."

Under the present circumstances, as the leader of the government might have to take months to recover from his illness, it is recommended that all government agencies and mechanisms continue their work normally. They should not allow any rumor or political phenomenon such as the move to amend the Constitution frighten or discourage them. Meanwhile, members of parliament,

especially members of the House of Representatives, should be careful in making any movement that could lead to political change. Everyone should remember that although the existing democratic parliamentary system lacks quality, it is completely free from outside influence. Many good omens have been witnessed in the country. From now on, everyone must step forward, not backward. While the leader of the government is ill and the people are still in a state of confusion, any political bargain that could be detrimental to the government's stability should not occur.

CSO: 4207/11

EDITORIAL ON NEED FOR UNITY WHILE PREM ILL

BK091115 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 4 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Concerning the Prime Minister's Illness"]

[Text] Prime Minister and Defense Minister General Prem Tinsulanon has become ill for a second time--this time with pleurisy--and will require about a month to recover. Several recent events in political and military circles have been welcome for and have had a positive effect on the prime minister. There is no doubt that the kindness shown by their majesties the king and queen and the royal family members for Prem is great and the concern of his subordinates in the Defense Ministry, particularly Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, is a concrete demonstration of their love for him in his positions as prime minister, defense minister, and former boss when Prem was commander of the 2d Army Region and later army commander.

Politically speaking, the government parties have shown that they have strictly adhered to constitutional regulations. Social Action Party leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot has instructed his party members to refrain from all political activities which could affect the prime minister mentally. The cabinet members have shown a spirit of responsibility. Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun has performed the duty of acting prime minister, and Deputy Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat has performed as acting defense minister with assurance. Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot correctly pointed out that the ministers carrying out responsibilities for respective ministries have enabled government work to be carried out as normal. He said if the cabinet wanted the prime minister to feel at ease and confident, it must unite with political parties and permanent officials to carry out their respective duties more determinedly based on constitutional principles.

It is obvious that the prime minister's sickness has created some political concern. In particular, as there are activities by some political and some powerful groups to seize the opportunity provided by the current situation to try to amend the constitution and create political confusion, it is even more necessary than before for the government to maintain unity and face the situation courageously with the support of political parties and permanent officials who adhere to democratic principles and system. By doing this the work of the political parasites will never succeed.

CSO: 4207/11

THAILAND

ARMY SECRETARY DEFENDS ARMY RADIO PROGRAM

BK100719 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 5 Oct 84 p 16

[Text] Asked about the Army Radio's strong criticism of a politician, Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut replied that the problem derived from a misunderstanding on the part of the politician. He said since the people have already heard his version of the story, it was necessary for the army to correct the misunderstanding. He noted that the trouble will not end if the publicity-thrifty politician is dealt with lightly. The army never looks for trouble. We want to create good understanding. We are willing to answer any question. He said: "I do not understand why he wants publicity that much." Asked if the matter has ended, the army secretary said: The matter should end after we have our view aired, and this should be clear enough.

Asked if permission to air that program was sought from Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek, the army secretary said that the supreme commander only issued a guideline that we must make the people understand us.

CSO: 4207/11

THAILAND

OFFICIAL SAYS WORKERS STRANDED IN SAUDI ARABIA

BK151316 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 15 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] More than 1,000 Thai workers are stranded in Saudi Arabia after their employers failed to pay them, Director Prasit Chaithongphan of the Foreign Employment Office said yesterday.

Prasit, who had just returned from a visit to the Middle Eastern country, said the affected Thai workers had been employed by a construction company to build houses for the Saudi Arabian Government.

The trouble began when the Saudi Government refused to pay the construction firm on grounds that 52 houses were not built in accordance with the blueprint. The company, in turn, refused to pay the workers their due wages.

Prasit said the workers later brought the case to the local court, demanding 20 million baht from the company. They also asked the court to allow them to work with other companies.

Legal proceedings are now under way.

Prasit said he had provided assistance to the stranded workers and told them to be patient.

He said each worker had paid about 40,000 baht to a job placement agency which sent them to Saudi Arabia. Some of them also had to pay 10 percent interest on loans they had acquired to pay the job agency.

Prasit said workers seeking jobs abroad should apply for them at the newly-formed labour cooperative to avoid being cheated.

CSO: 4200/78

THAILAND

COMMUNIST BLAST KILLS 3, WOUNDS 20 IN SOUTH

BK160935 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Phattalung--Three Rangers were killed and 20 others seriously wounded when a mine planted by communist insurgents exploded in their jogging track this morning, police said.

The explosion on the Phetkasem Highway in Muang District was the worst single attack by communist insurgents in the South this year in terms of casualties, officers noted.

Another group of Rangers on patrol behind the victims engaged the insurgents in a brief but fierce shootout. No casualties were reported.

A police source said all the dead and wounded Rangers were attached to the Fourth Region Army-trained Tonsai Camp in Tambon Banna, Muang District.

The camp is situated on the Phetkasem Highway between Phatthalung and Trang Provinces.

The source said the insurgents, who were believed to be hiding in thick undergrowth bordering the highway, buried a powerful claymore mine underneath a section about one kilometre from the Rangers' camp.

When the first group, comprising 24 Rangers jogged near the insurgents' "killing zone," they detonated the mine, the source said.

The blast instantly killed three Rangers, who were identified as Corporals Suwan Lichuan, Charoen Nudam, and Sahat Ninakson.

Twenty others were seriously wounded and only one escaped unscathed.

Some of the wounded lost arms and legs that were blown off in the explosion. Most suffered bruises and burns.

They were immediately rushed to Phatthalung Provincial Hospital and Surat Thani Province for treatment.

The police source said there were serious injuries because the insurgents used a powerful explosive with a knee-high destruction radius that meant to rip off the legs of victims.

The second group of Rangers were on patrol only 80 metres behind the joggers when the mine went off.

They engaged the insurgents in a brief exchange of gunfire before the insurgents fled into a nearby rubber plantation on the highway.

Meanwhile, latest reports said the Fourth Army Region had mounted an extensive manhunt for the insurgents.

CSO: 4200/78

MASTERMIND OF BLAST IDENTIFIED; HUNT ON

BK170949 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Phatthalung--Military and armed police forces are launching a major suppression campaign against communist insurgents who set off a claymore mine that instantly killed three Rangers and wounded another 20 in the town district yesterday morning.

Another Ranger later died of his wounds bringing the death toll to four in the crippling blast in Tambon Ban Na.

According to Pol Maj-Gen Chumphon Attasat, commander of the Police Regional Command Centre 11, the mastermind of the explosion has been identified and a combined force of police, Border Patrol Police, military and Rangers has been set up to hunt the insurgents responsible.

He said that a group under the leadership of Kamon Khong-rit was responsible for the explosion.

He added that the motivation for the attack was that the insurgents were either following an order from the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) or were seeking to gain or regain acceptance from the CPT.

Meanwhile, Lt-Col Sumon Chawalit, chief police inspector of Phatthalung, also said that Kamon, who had turned himself in to authorities last year and was granted amnesty, had been responsible.

He said that Kamon was a 34-year-old fugitive who had previously surrendered to authorities and had then led a series of armed robberies.

Col Sumon said police investigators at the scene found a letter from Kamon which said, "If you want to meet me, you can meet me at Yang Nai village." The villages, about 20 kilometers east of the provincial town, is a mountainous area said to be controlled by communist insurgents.

Lt-Gen Wanchai Chitchammong, commander of the Fourth Army Region, informed Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek of the incident and reported that it was a revenge action by an ordinary bandit group which had been recently suppressed by the authorities.

The explosion yesterday might cause villagers to be afraid of becoming Rangers as well, said Gen Chumphon.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot this morning said that the incident proved that the communists were still active.

CSO: 4200/78

POLICE TO DROP COMMUNIST CASE AGAINST LECTURER

BK170929 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Police have decided to drop the case against communist suspect Dr Pricha Piamphongsan after the university lecturer agreed to undergo re-education.

In an interview with the WORLD this morning, Dr Pricha, one of 22 communist suspects arrested last July, stressed that agreeing to this condition was not tantamount to confessing that he had violated the anti-communist act.

Indeed making a confession was a condition he refused to accept when he met Special Branch Police Commander Kasem Saengmit on Monday, he said.

"We met half way," Dr Pricha noted. The confession condition was dropped and Dr Pricha agreed to undergo reeducation which, according to the economist, would take the form of "exchanges of ideas."

Dr Pricha, who teaches Comparative Economic Systems, was one of two suspects who initially rejected conditional release offered under Article 17 of the Anti-Communist Act.

Mongkon Wutthisingchai told the WORLD this morning that he continued to reject the conditions because acceptance would be like an admission of guilt.

"I did not accept the offer for conditional release because doing so would be tantamount to confessing to the charges," he said.

"It now depends on authorities to act on my case as they deem appropriate," he added.

Seven other suspects have accepted the conditions for release which include re-education of up to six months.

They are Mrs Sunirat Wichaikun, Chuchai Arunsantirot, Bunsong Arunsantirot, Phibun Arunsantirot, Prawing Uthathawip, Loet Chaichamon and Pradit Phakdibamrung. For political reasons, they will not be prosecuted in court.

CSO: 4200/78

MUSLIM SEPARATISTS, COMMUNISTS SURRENDER

BK151320 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 15 Oct 84 p 32

[Text] Pattani--Altogether 207 Muslim separatists and communist insurgents this morning gave themselves up to authorities in a formal ceremony hailed by officials as the start of "permanent peace" in this trouble-plagued southern province.

The Muslim spiritual leader, the Chularatchamontri, headed hundreds of religious leaders who attended what was described as the biggest mass surrender of Muslim separatists in the country.

The Chularatchamontri, Prasert Mohamed, said: "Today marks history for Pattani Province in that we have come to promise each other co-operation in good deeds and development of our beloved country."

Military officers said the mass surrender meant victory on the part of the government over all outlawed insurgent groups in the south, including the secessionist Pattani United Liberation Organisation (PULO), the Barisan Revolusi Nasional (BRN), the Barisan Nasional Pembebasan Pattani (BNPP) and the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM). The defectors swore an oath that they would strictly abide by the teachings of the Muslim religion, respect Thai institutions, extend utmost co-operation with the government and uphold democracy in the country.

Today's ceremony started early in the morning with speeches delivered by the Chularatchamontri, Pattani Governor Wirot Ratcharak and Deputy Permanent Secretary for the Interior Anan Anantakun in his capacity as director of the Southern Co-ordinating Administrative Centre.

"It is a precious occasion that all brothers have decided to end all kinds of terrorism in order to start a new life, and to join hands with us in developing our beloved homeland," Anant said.

Lt-Col Banchon Chawansin, assistant chief of the Fourth Army Region's Civilian Affairs, told the WORLD that the insurgents had decided to lay down their arms for different reasons.

According to Lt Col Banchon, 52.8 percent were unable to endure hardships in the jungle, while the rest said they had realised that there was no hope of

victory in a war that sought to separate the country. Moreover, the defectors were now confident in the Government's administration, he added.

The Chularatchamontri presided over this morning's ceremonies, which were mainly religious and concluded with a service at the local mosque.

In the afternoon, Armed Forces Supreme Commander and Army Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is due to preside over another ceremony which will feature a parade of some 15,000 villagers.

This ceremony is due to be carried out in the compound of the Provincial Administration Office.

On the eve of today's ceremonies, Fourth Region Army Commander Lt-Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong said in an interview that a new group of foreign-trained Muslim separatists had returned for armed activities in an area adjacent to Narathiwat Province.

But Lt-Gen Wanchai expressed confidence that government forces could curb their activities and "destroy" the group.

CSO: 4200/78

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BORDER TOWN UPS PRODUCTION, STRENGTHENS DEFENSE

OW220859 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Oct (VNA)--While standing combat-ready against attacks by the Chinese, the people in the northern border village of Yen Khoai, Lang Son Province, have done their best to boost production.

Yen Khoai village shares a 4.5-km borderline with China. It is a low, easily accessible mountain village opposite a densely populated district town of China. Taking advantage of this fact, Chinese troops have waged a multi-faceted war of sabotage against it.

To cope with the enemy's schemes, the local authorities have focused efforts on building and strengthening defence works.

The inhabitants have upheld their vigilance against the enemy's acts of sabotage. They have captured five Chinese scouts right after the latter had intruded into the village.

Along the village's borderline, the local armed forces, in coordination with border posts keep guard round the clock to maintain political security and social order.

When Chinese troops made land-grabbing attacks last April and May the militia units, in coordination with the territorial army-forces, fought back briskly.

After the enemy withdrew, the people resumed their production work. Over the past five years, Yen Khoai has spent 38,000 workdays moving 38,000 cubic metres of earth, building four dams and digging 10 canals totalling 20 kilometres.

They have practised double cropping on 104 hectares compared with only 46 hectares in 1978. The village has also marked off 78 hectares for tobacco and capsicum for export. Both the yield and output of the last three rice crops have increased by a half or even doubled compared with the days before 1979. Food share per capita has reached 25 kilos per month, 6 kilos more than in 1979.

The population has also procured to the government 20 tons of surplus food, ten tons of tobacco and 300 kilos of dried capsicum.

With assistance from the state, Yen Khoai has spent 2.6 million dong rebuilding its 12-kw hydro-electric power station which can water ricefields and supply electricity for rice husking and for daily use. The village has built a water pipe system bringing water to every family.

CSO: 4200/81

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

UN DECISION ON 'DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA' PROTESTED

OW200811 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 20 Oct 84

[All personal names as received]

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Oct (VNA)--Representatives of many countries have objected to the credentials of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" when they were submitted to the plenary meeting of the 39th UN General Assembly on the morning of 17 October, VNA's correspondent at the UN Headquarters reports.

In his speech, Indian Ambassador Natara Jan Krishman said that India recognizes the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the legitimate government of the Kampuchean people, and thus could not associate itself with the assembly's approval of the credentials by the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea."

On behalf of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the PRK, Lao Ambassador Kithong Vongsai said it was a pity that the international community continued to recognize the so-called "Coalition Government of Kampuchea" which includes the Polpotist criminals and other reactionary elements.

He went on to say that by virtue of Article 51 of the UN Charter the Kampuchean people have the right to self-defence with or without outside assistance to prevent the return of the Pol Pot butchers.

He stressed that whatever it might be the government of the PRK would not relinquish its legitimate and inviolable right to regain its seat at the UN.

Hungarian Ambassador Pal Racz, who also spoke on behalf of Bulgaria, Belorussia, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, Ukraine and the Soviet Union, expressed his strong objection to the credentials of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea."

He said that "only the government of the PRK has the right to appoint a representative to the General Assembly of the United Nations, every criterium of sovereignty is met by that government." He went on to say that "the PRK is a sovereign state, whose people, through free and democratic general elections of government, has all along pursued a peaceful foreign policy and supported the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

The time has come when the international community should act appropriately and recognize the legitimate representative appointed by the government of the PRK. The sooner it is done, the better."

Cuban representative Alberto Velazco said that he objected to the seat of the people of Kampuchea being usurped by an entity which styles itself Democratic Kampuchea. Since the genocidal Pol Pot clique was thrown out in 1979, the country has had a government which is making great strides on behalf of the people. "The present status of the 'Kampuchean delegation' at the UN is absurd and should be speedily reconciled with reality," he stressed.

Mongolian representative Boldyn Navchaa said that her government only recognizes the PRK because this government has been successful in the cause of national revival and has the full support of the Kampuchean people. Mongolia is against the acceptance of the credentials of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" which does not represent anyone, she added.

Libyan representative Azzarouk also objected to the credentials of "Democratic Kampuchea." He said that the true representative of the Kampuchean people--the PRK--should be represented at this forum, and the government which actually administers the people and territory of Kampuchea and that has suffered at the hands of the Pol Pot regime alone has the right to be represented in the assembly, he stressed.

CSO: 4200/81

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ENVOY AT PANAMANIAN PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

OW190917 Hanoi VNA in English 0816 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Oct (VNA)--Ambassador Nguyen Minh Phuong, envoy of President of the Vietnamese State Council Truong Chinh, attended the ceremony of the inauguration of the Panamanian president held in Panama on 11 October at the invitation of the Government of Panama.

At an earlier reception of the Vietnamese envoy who handed him a letter of credence from President Truong Chinh, the incumbent Panamanian president, Dr Jorge Illueca, said: "The people of Panama have long admired the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and deeply engraved in their mind in its struggle to wrest back their sovereignty over the whole canal area. The Vietnamese people's example has encouraged the peoples of Panama and other countries in their struggle to defend their independence and sovereignty."

He wished the Vietnamese people many achievements in national construction and defence.

After the inaugural ceremony, the newly-elected Panamanian president, Dr. Nicolae Barletta Ardito, had a cordial conversation with Ambassador Nguyen Minh Phuong and asked him to convey his gratitude to President Truong Chinh for the greetings on the occasion of his taking office.

CSO: 4200/81

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VIETNAMESE SURGEONS ATTEND ROME CONFERENCE

OW191109 Hanoi VNA in English 0750 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Oct (VNA)--Vietnam's liver surgery drew great interest and was rated highly at a recent national conference of Italy on liver cancer held in Foggia.

Prof Nguyen Duong Quang, director of the Vietnam-GDR Friendship Hospital, and Prof Nguyen Van Van, chief of the hospital's Hepatectomy Department, were guests at the conference which was attended by more than 800 Italian and foreign specialists.

The two Vietnamese physicians presented the method of dry hepatectomy initiated by the late Prof Ton That Tung a famed Vietnamese surgeon who died in 1982. Four documentary films shot by Italian science film makers illustrating this method at the Vietnam-GDR hospital were shown at the conference.

The conference was part of a drive of activities of Italian surgeons from 20 September to 14 October aimed at widely introducing this method which is also known as the Ton That Tung Method.

At the St Mary Hospital on Rome's outskirts, the visiting Vietnamese surgeons made a demonstration performance and presided over a three-day course attended by prominent surgeons across Italy.

Also on this occasion, a symposium on hepatectomy was arranged at the Vietnamese Embassy in Rome with the participation of more than 60 noted Italian professors and surgeons.

Earlier, at an international conference on liver cancer held in Bogogna (Italy), Prof Nguyen Van Van submitted a report on the Ton That Tung Method of hepatectomy which won high appreciation from the audience.

CSO: 4200/81

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

CHAN VEN STOPOVER IN HANOI--Hanoi, 16 Oct (VNA)--Chan Ven, secretary general of Kampuchea's State Council and president of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, who is making a stop-over in Hanoi on his business trip, called on the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association here today. Accompanied by Ms Peou Lyda, deputy secretary general of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence (KUFNCD), Chan Ven was warmly welcomed by Hoang The Thien, vice minister for disabled soldiers and social affairs and vice president of the host association, and other leading members of the VKFA. Both sides highly valued the activities of their respective associations and agreed on measures to enhance their role in strengthening the militant solidarity and friendship between the two peoples. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 16 Oct 84 OW]

WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL COMMITTEES--Hanoi, Oct 17 (VNA)--The Vietnam Preparatory Committee for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students has been set up. Another newly-founded organization is the Vietnam Committee for the International Year of the Youth. These two committees, with Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and Vu Mao, member of the CPVCC and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, respectively as president and vice-president, are to motivate Vietnamese young people to engage in activities welcoming the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Moscow from 28 July to 3 August 1985 and the UN initiated International Year of the Youth (1985). [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 17 Oct 84 OW]

ITALIAN TRADE TIES--Hanoi, 19 Oct (VNA)--A delegation of the chamber of commerce, industry, agriculture and small industry of Treviso Region of Italy, led by its executive committee member Mr Francesco Secco left here yesterday, ending a 9-day visit to Vietnam. While there, the delegation and working session with officials of the host chamber of commerce and industry, with export-import corporations under the Vietnamese Foreign Trade Ministry and other officers concerned in the presence of Italian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Vietnam Lodovico Masetti. The Italian guests also conferred with representatives of the Vietnamese Foreign Trade Ministry on issues of mutual concern. They visited a member of production establishments and exhibitions on art articles and wicker-work in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Minutes of the trade cooperation between the two chambers were signed on 14 October. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 19 Oct 84 OW]

MEKONG DELTA FLOOD AID--Hanoi, 18 Oct (VNA)--The Vietnam Red Cross Society has since the beginning of this month sent many teams to the Mekong River Delta provinces to provide relief for the victims of the recent flood. The society has distributed medicines, chiefly antibiotics and tonics, 3,080 metres of fabric and 440 kilos of powdered milk to population in disaster areas of Long An, An Giang and Kien Giang. Meanwhile Red Cross workers in the province together with local medical workers popularized hygiene rules and helped the population in doing the clean-up after the waters receded. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0758 GMT 19 Oct 84 OW]

CONFERENCE ON LABOR EDUCATION--Hanoi, 19 Oct (VNA)--An international conference on labour education at schools in Vietnam, India, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand was opened here yesterday. It is attended by professors and doctors from the said countries, Prof Luong Ngoc Toan, Vietnamese deputy minister of education; K. Englund, representative of the U.S. Development Program; Dyankov, UNESCO representative in Asia and the Pacific; Cao Dac Hung, representative of the Vietnamese UNESCO Committee. The conference was chaired by Prof Nguyen Duc Minh, deputy head of the Vietnam Institute of Educational Sciences. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 19 Oct 84 OW]

CONFERENCE ON AERIAL SURVEY--Hanoi, 20 Oct (VNA)--The second joint Vietnamese-Soviet conference on aerial survey of tropical atmosphere in 1984 was held in Ho Chi Minh City on 18 October. The Thu, deputy head of the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology and representatives of the concerned offices; and on the Soviet side by I. S. Lutokhin, deputy Soviet consul in Ho Chi Minh City, and V. V. Ipatov, chief of the joint Vietnamese-Soviet survey team, and other members of the team. The conference focused its discussion on measures to promote the coordination among the services and offices concerned in order to ensure success for the coming survey [as received], which is expected to last until the end of November (?1984). Ten Vietnamese science workers and technicians are taking part in the survey. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 20 Oct 84 OW]

LAO DELEGATION GREETED AT AIRPORT--Hanoi, 18 Oct (VNA)--A Lao party and government delegation made a stop-over here on its way home from the German Democratic Republic after attending the celebration of the 35th national day of the GDR. The delegation headed by Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, was welcomed and seen off at the airport by Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of agriculture; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the Party Central Committee's International Department; Vo Van Sung, assistant to the foreign minister and other officials. Also present was Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khampheun Tounalom. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0811 GMT 19 Oct 84 OW]

RICE SEEDS FROM MANILA--On 7 September, the Philippine Ministry of Agriculture, by an order from President Marcos, handed over to our embassy in Manila a token quantity of high-yielding rice seeds as a gift from the Philippine government to the SRV government. A letter of the Philippine Ministry of Agriculture addressed to our embassy has this to say: "This gift is aimed at strengthening the diplomatic and cultural relations between the two countries." [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Sep 84 p 4] 5598

CSO: 4209/15

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL HAILS WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTIONS

OW200749 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Oct (VNA)--Many things have been achieved in the cause of women's emancipation in Vietnam along with the advance of the revolution, but many things remain to be done, says NHAN DAN in an editorial today marking the 54th anniversary of the Vietnam Women's Union.

The paper notes that over the past years women throughout the country have enthusiastically responded to the campaign entitled "Women of the New Generation in National Construction and Defence" in which tens of thousands of them have distinguished themselves. The number of technical innovations and improvements made by women accounted for over 16 percent of the country's total, the paper notes.

In many provinces and cities, the women's associations have actively taken part in the supply and marketing cooperatives, in the rice distribution agencies and in the service teams down to the grassroots level, the paper says.

The paper recalls that women account for 46 percent of the total workforce on the payroll, over 60 percent of the agricultural workforce and 65 percent of the handicraft workforce. It stresses that in particular, women are playing the central role in the distribution and circulation of goods, in the reorganization and transformation of the market, and in the building and expansion of the socialist trade, thus effectively contributing to the stabilization of the people's life.

The editorial calls on the party and administrative committees at local levels to create favourable conditions for the women's associations at all levels to satisfactorily discharge their tasks in economic management, chiefly at the grassroots.

It also calls for a correct settlement of concrete issues regarding women so as to help them overcome difficulties in everyday life and to further the cause of equality between man and woman.

"Women's collective mastery constitutes a major revolutionary force in the cause of socialist construction and national defence," the editorial emphasizes in conclusion.

CSO: 4200/81

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SIXTH PLENUM RESOLUTION SPARKS ECONOMIC CHANGES

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 17 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Huong Giang: "Positive Changes in the Economy of Our Country Under the Illumination of Resolution 6 of the Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Socialist construction and protection of the socialist fatherland are being strongly developed by our people despite an extremely great many difficulties and the connivance and destructive efforts of the imperialist powers and international reactionaries. Since 1981, the economy of our country has actively changed and many new achievements have been made.

On the agricultural front, the consequences of the 1983 flooding and the 1984 prolonged cold and serious drought have been overcome and in grain production, we won an important victory with the winter-spring crop, achieving an increase of 370,000 tons of rice over the previous year. The area of the summer-fall crop was expanded, the rate of tenth-month crop progress is being accelerated and methods of intensive cultivation are being strengthened with the purpose of striving to achieve high yields and to complete the grain production target for the entire year. Industrial crops have also increased by 30 percent over the same period last year. Stock raising has developed, especially in the family economy area and in the southern provinces. The cattle herd has continuously increased by more than 10 percent each year. Worthwhile changes have been made in forest replanting and protection thanks to the policy of assigning land and forest production to cooperatives and farmers. Catching and raising by the marine products sector, especially development in the raising of export shrimp, have many expectations.

The industrial front still has difficulties in energy, raw materials and spare parts but many primary level units have developed a spirit of initiative and creativity and generally speaking, industrial output has increased in a fairly good and uniform manner. Worthy of attention is that state-operated industry has increased more rapidly than small industry and handicrafts and is actively rising to answer the increasingly greater daily requirements of agriculture. A number of consumer goods have developed such as an increase in paper by 27 percent, silk cloth by 33 percent, bicycles by 66 percent, etc.

Capital construction has been effectively concentrated on key projects. The construction rate on state projects such as the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project, Da Nang thermoelectric plant, Vung Tau natural gas project, the Dau Tieng water conservancy reservoir, the Thang Long bridge, Chuong Duong bridge, etc. has been well-assured. Housing has been constructed on a large scale and at a rapid rate, especially in the capital.

Labor distribution has been promoted in close connection with economic zoning and planning: land clearance has increased by 83 percent over the same period last year and 150,000 people with 70,000 laborers have been sent to new economic zones.

Good changes have been made in the socialist transformation of production relations. In industrial trade, transformation has been closely connected with business production rearrangement and management renewal.

Illuminated by the Resolution of the 6th Plenum of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, a new way of operations is forming with enthusiastic and creative methods, with initial progress in the economic management of the primary level units, sectors and local areas, and with initiative in production and business and autonomy in finance.

The urgent missions in economic management pointed out by the 6th Plenum of the Party Central Committee are aimed at an objective of strongly developing the collective ownership rights of the laboring people and the spirit of initiative and creativity of the primary level units, to rearrange and reorganize production, to achieve proper labor distribution and management decentralization between echelons and sectors and to achieve a new economic management mechanism in the aspects of: planning, material supply, product consumption, the financial autonomy system of the enterprise, economic accounting, labor, salaries, cash awards, etc.

The role of the primary level unit has been strongly developed because the primary level unit is the cell of the economy, the location at which the collective ownership rights of the laboring people are achieved and where potential capabilities are exploited and products are created. When the primary level unit is freed from every shackle of a bureaucratic and subsidized management system, productivity, quality and social economic effectiveness are increased, production develops and the standard of living is gradually improved.

The 6th Plenum of the Party Central Committee also put forth many important methods, foremost and most fundamental of which was that on the basis of production development, the state controls the sources of industrial goods and primary agricultural products, swiftly develops socialist trade, transforms the free market and controls the socialist market. The state conducts unified and monopolistic management of grain, agricultural products, strategic materials and commodities essential for daily living and for export. The standard of living of the workers, cadres and armed forces is considered the most pressing problem at the present time and the primary method is to reserve the necessary commodity funds to well-assure the supply of grain, food and other essential commodities in accordance with the policies of the state. Methods of product contracts and cash awards are being widely applied and improved. Progress is being made toward achieving a system of rational wages, encouraging increased labor productivity and work efficiency, and assuring a stable and increasingly improved standard of living for the wage earner. Hand in hand with production development is conservation. In production and construction, rational and economic norms with increased productivity, reduced material waste and lowered costs are being achieved.

The key to well-achieving the new management mechanism is the cadre. Cadres must be correctly evaluated and selected with sufficient quantities and abilities for activity in the key positions, especially enterprise and corporation directors and cadres responsible for district levels.

The new resolution of the party central committee has been welcomed with confidence by the cadres and people. Many primary level units, sectors and local areas have discussed specific plans for achieving the resolution and several good changes have occurred.

The capital of Hanoi is sector by sector gradually achieving firm management of the market. Ho Chi Minh City has perfected a number of advanced models in the grain distribution, market management and privately operated commerce fields. Local areas are continuing to redefine economic structures for each locality and unit, to reorganize production and to rearrange the primary level units in order to best exploit the potentials in labor, land and equipment. For example, Lang Son Province has concentrated on developing the five "spearhead" crop varieties of tobacco, anise, tung trees and soybeans for export. Song Be Province has elevated the key role in the economy of the state-operated sectors and units with strong capabilities, and Dong Nai Province has begun to arrange primary level production units by product groups with priority given to those units with stable production while shifting the course or dissolving those units suffering prolonged deficits. The Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone has also reviewed the ocean fishing boat units, invested in those types of marine products with high economic value and clearly set production nomenclature while avoiding dispersion and overlapping.

Many sectors have also rearranged and reorganized production, improved management with responsibility divided between the central and the local areas, studied and guided the primary level units in achieving standards, building models, etc. Assisting the primary level units to improve their management mechanism in accordance with the spirit of the Resolution of the 6th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, many sectors and local areas such as the labor sector studied and corrected the regulations concerning wage labor management, formulated plans for labor distribution and use, etc. For example, some provinces and cities systemized their management aspects, developed themes for management improvement, and supervised the experimental expansion of production and business management rights in the primary level unit.

In the face of new changes in the economy of our country since implementation of the Resolution of the 6th Plenum of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and with a desire for "prosperous people and a powerful nation," our people are increasingly confident, united and sincere in the struggle to convert the resolution into revolutionary action and to truly answer the requirements of production and life.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HAI HUNG, SON LA SET GOALS FOR IMPROVING MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 84 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Hai Hung, Son La Improve Management at Production Installation Level and Strengthen Market Management"]

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee, the Hai Hung Provincial CPV Committee has determined 2 kinds of urgent work to be done immediately: to quickly improve management from the production installation level up, first of all in local industrial enterprises and in agricultural cooperatives; to gradually and effectively resolve market, financial, monetary, price and wages problems in order to stabilize and further improve the living conditions of cadres, workers, civil servants and armed forces in the province.

Beginning in this quarter, the province is to review the production projects, plans and direction of the local industrial enterprises and agricultural cooperatives; to make rearrangement for each enterprise; and then to extend it to all sectors and districts. It concentrates on reorganizing the machine, building materials and farm product processing sectors along the line of fully using labor and equipment and machine output, bringing about the greatest economic results and effectively serving agricultural production and the standard of living. It assigns the party committee echelons and sectors the task of jointly resolving any problems for production and business installations and clearly defines the responsibilities of the sectors that serve production and production installations, such as materials corporation, communications and transportation and electric power. From 1985 on, it will renew the planning task in accordance with the spirit of the 6th Plenum resolution in terms of the content and method of planning and create favorable conditions for the basic units (enterprises and agricultural cooperatives) to draft and carry out production and business plans on their own initiative. In the case of products that help to ensure stable supply of materials, the plan goals are to be assigned for 2-3 consecutive years. Such combined sectors as planning, labor, finance, prices and banking are to set labor, materials and capital norms;

to assist production installations in actively maintaining economic accounting and achieving financial self-rule; and to create favorable conditions for the basic units to overcome difficulties and to fulfill their task.

Every sector and every district must select a number of cooperatives and enterprises to carry out on a trial basis improvement of management and to draw experience from it for further and wider application of such improvement.

On the agricultural production front, Hai Hung Province continues to concentrate on investing in two-crop intensive rice cultivation, to extend the winter cultivated area, to strive to quickly increase the gross grain production in the coming years and to prepare conditions for signing two-way economic contracts with farmers. The agricultural cooperatives first have to concentrate their efforts on consolidating the specialized units in charge of plant protection, seeds, soil preparation and agricultural irrigation; to restore financial discipline; and to draft profit-sharing plans for their own members. From now until the end of 1984, at least 50 percent of the cooperatives must be able to manage 5 activities assigned to the collectives in product contracts with labor groups and laborers.

The Hai Hung Provincial CPV Committee has decided that it resolve right in this 3rd quarter some of the most urgent market management problems, particularly involving grain, cash, goods and prices. The commercial sector in the province strengthens the measures aimed at controlling and exploiting the local sources of goods, extends the network of agents in charge of purchasing agricultural goods for subward and village marketing cooperatives and invests capital and labor to extend the system of services in cities and industrial zones.

Son La Province has decided that in supplying grain it reduce the percentage of subsidiary food, increase that of rice from 70 to 85 percent and ensure selling grain and foods of standard quality and on schedule to cadres, workers, civil servants and the armed forces. It has suggested many measures aimed at strengthening market management, using the power of sectors to control grain and agricultural and forest products, changing marketing habits and creating favorable conditions for the people to sell agricultural and forest products at their convenience and to buy industrial goods that suit the taste of ethnic minority people.

From now until the end of the year, the province is to complete a list of the major products made by the installations that are to get supplied materials on a first-priority basis; makes arrangement for and extends the business accounting right of enterprises, state farms and state forests; carries on the

task of decentralizing economic management, building districts and strengthening the district level and completing the supplementary plans for 10 districts and cities; and sets up grain business corporations in Mai Son, Thuan Chau, Yen Chau and Moc Chau Districts on the basis of reorganizing a number of offices and committees to make them more compact and effective. It leads the sectors toward concentrating their efforts on serving agricultural production, caring for and protecting the tenth-month rice crop, stepping up the autumn-winter season production and striving to boost the gross grain production in 1984 to 165,000 tons. In the field of capital construction, it concentrates its efforts on completing promptly a number of key projects, such as the collective workers' quarters at Ban Giang and the multiorgan day nursery. It strengthens the executive power of the Provincial People's Committee toward all echelons in order to successfully carry out the Council of Ministers' decisions and its own socioeconomic plans.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES PRODUCTION COST MATTERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Management of Cost of Products "]

[Text] Cost reflects in cash the necessary production expenses and is the basis for determining prices of products. Maintaining accurate and true cost accounting and striving to reduce cost are important requirements in the task of renewing economic management at the basic level as suggested in the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee. A production installation that attains good management quality must first of all show it by making cost plans, maintaining strict cost accounting, striving to make more profit and raising accumulation for the state and the enterprise mainly by lowering production cost and ceaselessly raising productivity and the quality and efficiency of production and business.

Surrounding the question of cost there currently are many different ways of thinking and doing things. In recent years, as many production installations recognized the central role of cost in planning, they were trying to maintain relatively rational cost. But quite a few other installations took advantage of the situation, the difficulties that had arisen from the state of imbalance of the economy and the lack of proportion between production and consumption, and many enterprises concentrated their efforts on maintaining production and ensuring fulfillment of their production plan at any cost. That way of doing things led to a situation in which production plan was not linked with economic accounting and socialist enterprise, cost management was neglected and cost was drifted into a spiral and no longer remained a basic part of the value of products. In the present cost structure we now have a "real expenses, real payment" phenomenon which increases in an unlimited manner the rate of consumption of raw materials, materials and energy per unit of product; quickly increases expenses in connection with production factors; and puts irrational expenses into production cost, including the expenses arising from violation of contract, irregular items and increasing "negative expenses."

The fact that costs are unstable leads to fluctuations in wholesale prices charged by enterprises and increases of retail prices and creates adverse effects on the economy and the living conditions of working people.

Since industrial enterprises are where products are made for society and major contributions to the state budget are made, in the course of improving their management mechanism they must seriously watch cost accounting and consider reducing cost a yardstick to measure the efficiency of production and business. The resolution of the 6th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee points out that "the level of reduction of cost" is one of the 5 regulatory norms of the state plan.

To strive to reduce cost is an important and urgent task of production and business installations. To reorganize and strengthen production cost management first requires to compute cost on the basis of accurately calculating the fixed rate of expending materials and labor; to supply materials to production installations must be gradually stabilized in accordance with the assigned plan in terms of both quantities and prices. For accounting, the directed prices are used for the state-supplied materials, but for the materials and services needed for production and provided by the production installations themselves, either the real prices that are actually paid within the price frame or the ones based on instructions of the responsible pricing organ are used. We must gradually achieve accounting that takes into full consideration fixed depreciation items, imported materials and wages, including in-kind wages, and excludes from production cost any irrational and unauthorized expenses resulting from management shortcomings, contract violation or operational losses.

To maintain accurate accounting of production cost and to strive to reduce cost actually is a struggle against all-level bureaucratic practices in economic management. Only by maintaining accurate cost accounting can we effectively fulfill the task of linking plans with economic accounting and socialist enterprise. Whether production cost is high or low reflects the level of management of each production installation. To step up production and to make production efficient we must have a real interest in cost accounting.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SAVINGS MOVEMENTS IN HAIPHONG BRING ABOUT GOOD RESULTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by Thanh Huong of Haiphong: " Being Economical Is National Policy -- Movements Bring About Realistic Results "]

[Text] Haiphong is one of the localities that have a good socialist savings movement and at the same time has devised many original savings movements of its own that bring about realistic results. The municipality has a total of 400,000 savings passbooks (an average of 1 for every 3 citizens) and nearly 225 million dong of excess money. Many subwards, villages, production units, organs and enterprises have 100 percent participation by their members in savings programs. Hong Bang Ward in Thuy Nguyen District has savings of nearly 40 million dong. Luu Kien Village in Thuy Nguyen District has savings of nearly 5 million dong; in Dang Hai Village, An Hai District, every citizen has saved an average of 1,000 dong. Nearly 50 subwards and villages have savings ranging from 1 to 5 million dong. The total savings in the municipality greatly exceed all types of capital invested by the bank in the collective economic sector in the last few years (176.5 million dong). The growing and widespread savings movement has attracted a considerable amount of idle money from the people, which is turned into a source of capital in the state budget and reduces the tension that now exists between money and goods in the local market. Many district and ward party committee echelons and administrations consider encouraging putting money into savings an important measure to increase the on-the-spot capital source, to supplement in time other sources of capital and to have good effects on production and life.

As we review the movements to encourage people to put money into savings in Haiphong, we find that each and every one of them is growing and has considerable attracting power.

The " For the future of our children " savings movement, which started in Phuc Le Village, Thuy Nguyen District, in the International Year of Children and had the support of the Women's Union of Haiphong, has been growing at a

fast pace and currently has the highest amount of excess money of all types of savings.

The "For the future of the youth and the country" savings movement has been launched by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in the municipality. Its members are to lead a wholesome and simple life, to put money resulting from their labor into the savings fund and to build for themselves some capital necessary for their everyday activities and for the things they must take care of prior to entering the world of adults. An Tho General School in Kien An District has found in the savings movement a good result: more than 1,000 students of grades 1-8 have savings passbooks and save a total of more than 170,000 dong per year. In this new school year, each and every student will have a chicken to sell in order to have money to put into his savings. The growing savings movement has taught the children to collect old newspapers for selling and to remind one another not to smoke and to eat snacks during school hours, nor to play games and to gamble for money. They all participate in the 3 Haves movement -- to have a corner for studies, a jar for growing medicinal plants and a chicken for savings. After many consecutive years they have been able to partially pay for their clothes, hats, sandals and school supplies with their labor and practice of thrift.

The "Take care of the old age" savings movement currently is the type of savings that account for the most part of the excess money in the 5-year long-term savings program. With fixed contributions of 200 or 300 dong per deposit, the "Take care of the old age" savings fund has assisted many families in providing proper funeral services in the event of the death of a grandfather or grandmother. From this movement has arisen the wholesome habit of mutual help and friendship. The elderly people in Luu Kiem Village have put more than 300,000 dong into the savings fund, which yields 6,000 dong of monthly interest; before using the money for their adopted children, they have been using it for their own social activities, longevity celebrations and vacations.

For the last 15 years a good habit that originated in the town of Do Son has spread to the villages of Vinh Phong in Vinh Bao District, Luu Kiem and Minh Tan in Thuy Nguyen District, Dang Hai and Quoc Tuan in An Hai District and Tu Son in Do Son District: on every New Year's Day, or Tet, everybody joined in the festival to make savings by adding what he had saved in the red pass-book and thus starting a new year of greater economy.

The savings movement was also launched and continuously maintained in organs, factories and enterprises where it was considered one of the socialist emulation activities. Many units achieved per capita savings of 1000-4000 dong; the figures were even higher in other units like the Municipal Trade-Union Federation, Industrial Service, Custom Subdepartment, College of Seafaring, Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship Hospital, etc. More commendable

were workers in the packing section of Haiphong Cement Plant, who for many consecutive years held the title of Socialist Labor Team and maintained 100 percent participation in the savings program with large deposits. The basic-level trade unions of the state-operated economic and administrative management units were paying extremely great attention to saving money and doing an effective job in encouraging savings.

Along with the growth of savings movements, the municipality's cadres in charge of savings work were also showing continuous growth in terms of both quantity and quality as they extended the service network to the subward level and set up many additional teams in charge of collecting savings in hamlets. The forms of encouraging the people to save money were very varied and realistic and truly responded to the wishes of individuals. Internal management of the sector was also further improved. As its reliability was being heightened, the sector has become a trustworthy treasurer of the society as a whole.

At the present time, in addition to carrying on the movement to buy state bonds to generate changes for the fatherland, Haiphong is striving to overcome shortcomings and failures in the cash-controlling work, particularly the still irrational organization of the savings collection network and the wrong attitude of some civil servants at the receiving-paying stations, mostly their being authoritarian and causing inconveniences, so as both to properly promote the purchase of state bonds and to maintain and further develop the above-mentioned savings movements for the interests of the country.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HA BAC ONE-DAY TAX COLLECTION ENCOUNTERS RESISTANCE

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 19 Sep 84 p 7

[Article by Yen Thanh: "One-Day Tax Collection in Ha Bac Province"]

[Text] For many continuous years, operations by the Ha Bac industrial trade tax sector have been classed among the good throughout the country as represented by rapid, orderly and full collection from the proper objectives. Even so, on a visit to Ha Bac, we heard many people speak both favorably and unfavorably about the problem of "one-day tax collection." What is the substance of this problem?

According to the leaders of the provincial industrial trade tax branch, this is an extremely effective task and an extremely great effort by the ranks of the tax cadres in particular and of the party committee echelons in general. Since 1981, meaning 2 years prior to implementation of the new law on the industrial trade tax, units in the Ha Bac tax sector executed a precept of "one-day tax collection." Simultaneously working and gaining experience, the branch gradually acquired training materials and directed the district, municipal and town bureaus in good industrial trade tax collection and market management. These operations by the tax sector were supported by party committee and administrative echelons from the provincial down to the village level. Many locations used the work headquarters of villages and towns as a point for collecting the industrial trade taxes. On tax collection day, cultural and information sectors urged and reminded the industrial trade businessmen to bring their money to fulfill their contribution obligations. If they did not understand the procedures of Ha Bac, many would believe that on industrial trade tax payment day, the businessmen would swarm to the village headquarters or ward and district tax bureaus, form crowds, wait, and clamor like wives and husbands with naturally unavoidable losses and arguments. In reality however, according to Tran Ngoc Xe, Chief of the Bac Giang Municipal Tax Bureau, it is extremely orderly and pleasant. The flow of people arriving to pay their taxes is fairly large but they have appointments prearranged by the tax cadres. For example, in Bac Giang City, 1,518 industrial trade business households (830 registered) have been divided into 90 industrial trade teams. More than 1.3 million dong in taxes are collected monthly. The bureau stipulated the 30th of each month as industrial trade tax collection day. Each industrial trade team delegates the team leader and assistant leader to collect taxes from other members in the team and on the precise day delivers these taxes to the bureau.

On tax collection day, the municipal tax bureau schedules time for each team so they do not swarm in to pay their taxes at the same time. The tax cadres also

arrange their own affairs so that they can open for business earlier on that day. During the last few months of 1983, Bac Giang City collected taxes over 2 days but this was reduced to 1 day at the beginning of 1984. Thanks to these procedures, in only 2.5 hours, the industrial trade businessmen of Minh Khai Ward paid their full monthly taxes of 185,000 dong, Ngo Quyen Ward paid its full 270,000 dong in half a day, etc. Psychologically speaking, a majority of the businessmen support the method of one-day tax collection; it is an unavoidable obligation and everyone wants to pay early so they can do something else. From the viewpoint of the tax sector, procrastination and tax stagnation is overcome and additional time is made available for vocational training, the collection of temporary business taxes, investigating market prices, etc. However, according to those responsible for the tax work, there is presently still an obstruction in depositing collections in the bank, during some months taking up to 7 or 8 days to complete. After industrial trade taxes are collected, the tax sector must manage the money. Money left in the building may be lost or stolen. The Bac Giang Municipal Tax Bureau has had to build an additional six large ironwood cabinets as replacements for safes, each cabinet costing 6,000 dong. A number of the districts have also had to exercise such management, seriously driving up expenses. This is also an obstacle which the limitations of the tax sector cannot solve and is at the same time a source of dissension between the tax cadres and the banking sector which, "while encouraging the people to deposit their money in savings and additional capital for production development, continues to drag its heels in accepting tax funds."

We presented this quandry to the leaders of the Ha Bac banking sector. Ngo Nhung, director of the provincial bank branch, and a few of those in charge of the Bac Giang Municipal Bank, all expressed the overall opinion that the one-day collection of taxes (even though 90 percent of the monthly total had to be collected) had both its advantages and disadvantages. To the tax sector, the one-day collection swiftly concentrates a source of capital, builds a new concept for the businessman to fulfill his obligations, and overcomes the situation of procrastination and exemption bargaining. However, these procedures are not entirely favorable to the banks. First of all, their cadre forces are not large enough for one-day tax collection like the tax sector. If cadres are concentrated for tax collection, every other activity must be stopped such as the review of investment capital issued to various sectors, cash management, inspection and evaluation of funds utilization in state-operated units and co-operatives, cash settlements, acceptance of the daily sales receipts of state-operated commerce, stimulation of stagnate capital, etc. Moreover, in the aspect of managing cash equilibrium on a provincewide scale, tax collection concentrated on 1 day (more than 10 million dong for 1 month) will not have an effect of regulating the amount of cash on the free market. The tax collection days of the tax sector must truly assist in balancing funds with the banking sector, causing the cash forces within the banking orbit to both assure an increase and stability regulated during all months and quarters. In order to control cash management, banks must formulate plans and schedules and draw and disburse funds to the various types of recipients and vocations (a few small details in this are the issuance of wage funds, insurance funds and social aid) distributed evenly throughout the months and quarters. The crippled situation between expenditure and receipt sources must be stopped. How can the banking sector which is presently seeking means to collect every dong in order to have

return funds be dissatisfied about collections by the tax sector for delivery to it? A few months ago on tax payment day, the district and municipal bank branches had to stop other work and concentrate on deposits for 3 or 4 days and nights. Now the tax sector wants to collect taxes on 1 day by the "trilateral payment" method, meaning that the businessman pays his taxes directly to the bank with the tax cadres acting only as eyewitnesses.

Thus, what must be done to satisfactorily resolve the one-day tax collection problems?

Many opinions have been that full and orderly collection is necessary and rational but to harmoniously coordinate the economic efficiency of the financial sector and the banks, it is necessary to apply orderly and urgent collection forms with two or three phases per month, each phase lasting for one day. In this manner, bank deposits will not be made at one time, the businessman will still fulfill his obligations and the banks will not suffer from having to concentrate labor forces for tax collection. This method is also easy because each tax payment date stipulated for each household and sector or each business complex within the district sphere will be strictly observed by the industrialists and businessmen. Another method aimed at alleviating complexity for both the tax and the banking sectors is to force the industrial trade businessmen with large operations to open bank accounts and to trade monthly with the bank, no longer through the tax sector. Guidance for private operators in opening bank accounts is contained in Resolution 316CP in Ha Bac but little has been accomplished (nearly 1,000 of the total of 10,000 registered professional businessmen), and in reality, they have not yet carried out the overall stipulations.

During the recent past, management in Ha Bac has been lax, the industrial trade businessmen operate in an arbitrary manner, have been unwilling to open bank accounts, and have deliberately avoided business discipline and state supervision. If the two courses above are fully resolved, the quality of tax and monetary work and the Ha Bac market will more strongly progress.

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AGRICULTURE

TROPICAL STORM CAUSES FLOODS IN CENTRAL AREAS

QW201909 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Oct (VNA)--Tropical storm Susan and an atmospheric depression coming from the north affected Vietnam's central coastal provinces from 11-17 October and caused widespread floodings.

Heavy rains occurred in the provinces from Nghe Tinh southwards Phu Khanh, ranging from 200 to 630 millimetres. Seven among the 13 districts and district town of Binh Tri Thien Province were flooded. In Le Ninh District, more than 6,000 hectares of rice nearing harvest were submerged. As a result of heavy rains, the water in the Gianh River located between the provinces of Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien swelled to 10 metres above normal, the highest level ever recorded. Many portions of the national highway from Tuyen Hao District to Hue, capital of Binh Tri Thien Province, were 0.6 metres under water.

In the districts of Ky Anh, Thach Ha, Cam Xuyen, and Can Loc, of Nghe Tinh Province, more than 32,000 hectares of rice were damaged to various extents, many houses of rice were damaged to various extents, many houses were submerged and a number of people lost their lives. In particular, heavy rains in Quang Nam-da Nang Province caused the immersion of more than 10,000 hectares of rice washed away many houses. [sentence as recieved] Several persons were reported missing.

In the northern delta, especially in Ha Nam Ninh and Hai Hung Provinces, rainfalls registered at from 150 to 300 millimetres have caused water-logging to more than 91,000 hectares of rice fields nearing harvest.

CSO: 4200/81

AGRICULTURE

GRAIN-MOBILIZING EFFORTS IN HAU GIANG PROVINCE REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Dinh Cong Luan of the Hau Giang Provincial Grain Service: "Hau Giang Mobilizes Summer-Autumn Grain "]

[Text] Exploiting the results of its grain-mobilizing work in 1983, Hau Giang Province scored a new achievement: at the end of last July it put into the state granary nearly 290,000 tons of tenth-month and winter-spring rice. Many districts like My Xuyen, Long Phu, Long My, Thanh Tri, Thot Not, etc. enthusiastically organized grain-delivery festivals and fulfilled their plan goals.

This year Hau Giang has promised the Central Committee and the entire nation that it would mobilize 420,000 tons of rice. Considering its position as the key rice-producing province in the Mekong River delta, the province has set that goal not only as a regulation but also as a directive from the hearts of more than 2 million people of Hau Giang toward the socialist revolutionary undertaking.

Thus in the summer-autumn season it must mobilize from 130,000 to 150,000 tons of rice to attain that goal. This is a decisive rice season for the grain-producing year.

The summer-autumn rice harvest in Hau Giang begins late in July and reaches its peak in August and September, the time when there often are rains. We can say this is a rainy rice season, which encounters many difficulties during the harvest and fulfillment of the grain obligation.

Hau Giang lately planted the summer-autumn rice in 100,000 hectares of land and obtained a yield of 4.45 tons per hectare, in spite of the fact that there had been lots of unexpected weather changes and not enough supplied agricultural materials. But having a good crop was a favorable factor that made farmers feel encouraged to make contributions to the state. In the last 3 years Hau Giang turned its rich grain-mobilizing experience into lessons

and drew rules from it. The understanding of farmers was further heightened. The Council of Ministers has recently allowed applying new prices to the summer-autumn season. However, as of 20 August the province as a whole has been able to mobilize only more than 13,000 tons of rice; meanwhile, more than 32,000 hectares have been harvested. Was this slow progress due to rains, the fact that the localities had been preoccupied with such work as recruiting troops and starting to study the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee or a lack of means of transportation, bags and cash?

The most lively answer could be found in the realities. Although Hau Giang encountered cash difficulties, the quantities of rice collected in the districts as tax and materials-debt payment, which was to be collected without cash, still were small. Some districts which were to collect up to 15,000 tons of tax and materials payment rice within the common goal were able to collect only nearly 200 tons of tax rice and 1,200 tons of materials-debt rice from more than 6,000 hectares of ricefields where the harvest had been completed. In the case of some villages, although they almost completed the harvest, the quantities of rice put into the granary were only one-fifth of their goal. In spite of the fact that there should be a lot of rain in this time of the year, it rained in only 10 days in the middle of August and it was sunny for the rest of the time; even with the good weather, the rate of mobilizing grain, which was faster, still failed to attain the set goal. And under these conditions, there were collectives and villages that maintained proper leadership over the harvest and succeeded in putting large quantities of rice into the granary, such as Thuan Hung Village which reached the level of 1-2 tons per hectare. Collective 8 in Tan Phuoc Village, Thot Not District, particularly, after a 21-day harvest in its 35.7 hectares, was able to collect all of the tax and debt payment rice and sold more than 30 tons of rice to the state.

In many localities in the province, the slow pace of putting rice into the state granary seemed to be the result of the same conditions: they failed at all echelons to know very well the progress of the harvest, lacked control and supervision and did not organize in a thorough manner the efforts to fulfill their goal. In a number of villages, although it was the time to mobilize grain, their key cadres were not present. Some localities allowed rice peddlers to operate and to buy rice while competing with the state. And what happened most commonly was to fail to determine the central work and alliance in connection with organizing leadership over the mobilization of grain. The good results as obtained by Thuan Hung were due to highly unified leadership and organization. Their leadership was closely linked with production and the mobilizing efforts started from the beginning of production, namely, knowing well the cultivated area and volume of production and closely following every collective, every household and every ricefield from the time of distributing materials to harvest time; as a result, as the harvest progressed, farmers were transporting rice to deliver it to the state. In addition,

Thuan Hung Village also paid attention to developing the people's collective ownership role so as to handle the cases of some households having lost their crop, having been late in doing their work, and so on.

On the basis of Thuan Hung's experience, the grain mobilization command of the province has sent additional cadres to the key zones of Thot Not, O Mon, Chau Thanh, Ke Sach, etc. In Chau Thanh, the campaign command led by the district chairman and Grain Service Director Hai Quang set up its headquarters in Dong Phuoc Village in order to assume leadership in Zone B, where the harvest is in full swing. In this leadership center there also are cadres from the grain, communications and transportation, finance and banking sectors, who work together to resolve any problems. Villages have been rearranging the work of their cadres, getting to know accurately the areas to be harvested and the rice output of each household so as to assign the overall quantities for every hectare of ripened rice plants, exerting management over rice mills and their owners, strengthening market management, preventing rice peddlers from operating freely and educating and firmly handling the case of those who have not fully complied with the grain commodities management policy. Mobile facilities were sent to the villages which did not have yards for drying purposes; rice was received and transported directly to districts. Thanks to a combination of various measures, on 25 August Phu Huu Village put into the state granary 136 tons; Dong Phuoc Village, 110 tons. Within only 3 days Chau Thanh District raised the rate of putting grain into the state granary from 50 and 70 tons to 300 tons a day.

Learning from the experience of Chau Thanh, other districts like Thot Not, O Mon, Ke Sach, etc. also raised the quantities of grain put into the state granary to more than 300 tons a day. In the last 10 days of August, the province as a whole put some 12,000 tons into the state granary, thus raising the quantity of grain mobilized in the summer-autumn season to more than 20,000 tons.

To further promote the development of the movement, with the agreement of the Provincial People's Committee, the Grain Service has informed the districts of the criteria for putting paddy into the state granary in sunny and rainy weather conditions, the priority to be granted by the communications sector to transporting grain and the bank providing all available cash for the purchase of grain.

The above-mentioned results are only a beginning. The quantities of mobilized paddy are still short of the needs. But Hau Giang Province has discovered its problems early and resolved them in time and has thus succeeded in making positive changes. It is believed that in the task of mobilizing grain in the summer-autumn season this year Hau Giang will again score great achievement.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE IN MEKONG DELTA AREA--Vietnamese peasants in the Mekong River Delta provinces are concentrating on overcoming the flood aftermath while tending autumn crop. By 5 October, peasants in these provinces had transplanted 1.28 million hectares of autumn rice--about 93 percent of the total acreage. Peasants in the heavily flood-stricken provinces such as Long An, Tien Giang, and Dong Thap also completed rice transplanting on 90 percent of the total acreage; and they are making all-out efforts to save hundreds of thousands of hectares of autumn rice from flood. By now, they have put 26,000 hectares under maize, potatoes, and manioc, and another 73,000 hectares under subsidiary crops to make up for the lost acreage. [Text]
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